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## EDITORIAL NOTES

Every effort is made in the editorial office to insure accuracy in detail, but accuracy of content is the responsibility of the abstractor. Inasmuch as abstracts are noncritical, the abstractors and editors consciously endeavor to avoid the appearance of evaluation. We have recently received three letters from authors, calling attention to errors or questioning what they have felt was a critical review. We cannot undertake to enter into public discussion concerning authors' disagreements with abstracts, but we shall publish errata where necessary to correct errors of fact.

\* \* \*

The changes in classification, which have been introduced in the past few issues, have apparently been acceptable—at least no letters of objection have been received. In the present issue more major changes are being tried. The 2nd class will include physiological material in general, as well as that concerned with the nervous system. "Crime and delinquency" is included as a sub-section under social psychology. The 10th class will be devoted to personnel problems, including those of vocational guidance. The 14th class, under the more general heading of "Developmental Psychology," will include material on childhood, adolescence, maturity, and old age. These changes are still to be considered tentative. The editors will appreciate comments from readers, because it is only in this way that the needs of psychologists can be met.

\* \* \*

We list the initial numbers of five new journals in this issue (Nos. 2838 to 2842), four from Europe and one from South America. *Behavior: an international journal of comparative ethology*, published in Holland, will include research reports and theoretical papers on animal behavior. The *Wiener Zeitschrift für Philosophie, Psychologie, und Pädagogik* is to be devoted to scientific and objective papers in the areas indicated by the title. *Psycho-techniek* is a monograph series from the Amsterdams Psycho-technisch Laboratorium, Verdijkstraat 6, Amsterdam. *Revista Centro Psiquiátrico Nacional*, containing papers of general psychiatric interest, is published in Rio de Janeiro. The fifth new journal, *Ophthalmic Literature*, is devoted to abstracts of the world's literature in ophthalmology, and is published by the British Journal of Ophthalmology, Ltd. All of these journals are to be added to our exchange list, and will regularly be covered.

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In addition to the journals in the preceding note the following should be added to an exchange list as

published in the June issue: *Criança Portuguesa* (Lisbon); *International Journal of Opinion and Attitude Research* (Mexico, D. F.); *Journalism Quarterly* (Emory Univer., Ga.); *Personnel* (New York); *Revista del Instituto de Pedagogia* (Mexico, D. F.); *Sociatry* (Beacon, N. Y.); *Travail Humain* (Paris).

## GENERAL

2818. Bergmann, Gustav. (U. Iowa, Iowa City.) *Sense data, linguistic conventions, and existence.* *Phil. Sci.*, 1947, 14, 152-163.—Unnecessary difficulties have been created by attempting to reduce philosophical problems to matters of "linguistic convention." The "choice" of one's logic is not, properly speaking, a matter of linguistic convention; neither is the decision to conform to the Principle of Acquaintance. There are, however, genuine choices within a language, as, for example, of the particulars which we actually name and of the terms we actually define. Whenever rules for the choice or use of a language are discussed, the problem of a metalanguage presents itself. Positivists always attempt to reconstruct our language without introducing an undefined verb "exist." Thus statements about physical objects may be replaced by classes of statements of either a sense data or a percept language, none of which contains a predicate of existence, though they may contain the phrase "there is (exists) a such-and-such." In this way the traditional ontological issue can be avoided; for "esse" and "percipi" belong to different languages, and consequently the expression "esse est percipi" is not a proposition that can be either affirmed or denied. (See also 19: 3228.)—R. H. Dottleter.

2819. Dichter, Ernest. *The psychology of everyday living.* New York: Barnes & Noble, 1947. Pp. x + 239. \$2.50.—"True happiness depends largely on the little things of life—what we eat, the clothes we wear, our everyday activities." The author has been engaged in market research and has attempted to adapt his findings to the problems of everyday living in capsule form such as: "No matter how difficult life may seem, do something constructive about the situation. . . . There is always something new to learn, and each day should be filled with surprises, thrilling plans and experiences, new outlooks and fresh starts." He concludes that if social psychologists are trusted by "merchants to tell them the best way of inducing consumers to purchase" commodities, they should be trusted to assist in the social engineering necessary for attaining the true democracy. The book contains a presentation of buyer-consumer psychology.—L. R. Steiner.

2820. Havas, F. de. *The equilibrium theory of the human consciousness.* (Rev. ed.) Glasgow:



W. & R. Holmes, 1946. Pp. 15. 2s. 8d.—Based upon Pavlov's concepts of reflexes and Needham's "longitudinal" views, this theory attacks the problem of human consciousness. The balance between "intrasystemic influx," i.e., internal bodily functions, and "extrasystemic influx," i.e., the sum of external forces which make themselves felt upon the body, characterizes the total reactivity of the body. Equilibrium between the two is self-consciousness; intensification of the intrasystemic forces, or diminution of the external ones, means diminishing consciousness; also, "behavior is regressive if it re-establishes a previous equilibrium, progressive if it creates new relationships altogether." There are numerous examples and further discussion of dream states, ecstasy, mental fatigue, the body-mind problem, and the concept of human freedom, in the light of this theory.—*R. Headlee.*

2821. Martin, William W. **Consciousness as organismic physiological functioning.** *Psychol. Rev.*, 1947, 54, 99-115.—That consciousness is organismic behavior developing out of the primary metabolism of the organism is the hypothesis presented. The nature and development of consciousness, and the behavioral contribution of consciousness to organismic life are discussed. It is concluded that the basis of consciousness is the primary metabolism of individual systems of protoplasms which is a universal function of living organisms. Consciousness individuates relatively late in the course of the evolutionary development of higher organisms. Human consciousness is the personality functioning at its most complex level of physiological integration. It is the supreme organizing function of the personality. "As the basis of all intelligent behavior, human consciousness unifies the behavior of the personality in terms of rationality." The development of human consciousness is accounted for by the same basic principle that accounts for all other complexities of nature. 83 references.—*M. A. Tinker.*

2822. Pear, T. H. (*U. Manchester, England.*) **The concept of maturity.** *Bull. John Rylands Libr., Manchr.*, 1944, 28, 404-421.—From existing concepts of psychological maturity it appears that a person may be rated mature in one respect and immature in another. There are several categories of maturity, namely, intellectual, emotional, social, educational, political, and leadership. In each category the term maturity would imply that the individual is grown up, i.e., has attained an adult level. Adult level in any of the several categories varies according to the racial, national, or sex group to which the individual belongs. The reading of funny strips may be regarded as indicative of maturity in one nation, but of immaturity in another. The author believes the criterion of psychological maturity is in need of revision. For him the sign of psychological maturity is not conformance to group mores but rather "the possession of a self-regarding sentiment sufficiently integrated and powerful to prevent its possessor from being unduly influenced, in thought or action, by

apprehension concerning the opinions of him which others may hold, and the possible change of emotional attitudes which they may display towards him as a result of his deliberate action in important though disputable matters."—*F. C. Sumner.*

2823. Saulnier, Claude. **Le dillettantisme; essai de psychologie, de morale et d'esthétique.** (Dillettantism: essay on psychology, ethics and aesthetics.) Paris: J. Vrin, 1940. Pp. 404. 60 fr.—A foreword by H. Delacroix refers to dillettantism as a kind of play that is used to dissipate reality,—such as pleasantries, irony, the comic and all those attitudes that refuse to take things seriously. The book contains 5 chapters analysing in detail many aspects of dillettantism, including its nature, extent and varieties, its "sense of the absolute" as shown in the views of such men as Montaigne, Jean-Paul, Solger, and Renan, and its relation to knowledge including science and philosophy. In a 128-page chapter on aesthetics is found a multiplicity of sub-topics including the different forms of art, religion, symbolism, idealism, and fiction. The general value of dillettantism is said to depend upon the combination of the aesthetic and the utilitarian, thus maintaining the spirit of play to save work from becoming drudgery. This attitude of what the author calls partial dillettantism is said to be characteristic of the people of France. An appendix contains a letter from Jules Gautier commending what he considers the pragmatic value of the author's philosophy. 179-item bibliography.—*G. E. Bird.*

2824. Wolff, Werner. (*Bard College, Annandale-on-Hudson, N. Y.*) **What is psychology; a basic survey.** New York: Grune & Stratton, 1947. Pp. xiii + 410. \$4.00.—This book is written as a text for the undergraduate student taking the general psychology course. It consists of 15 chapters and covers the general areas of learning, memory, perception, emotion, thinking, intelligence, motivation, etc. The present survey differs from most other textbooks by including the main concepts of depth psychology and giving a report of studies which the author's students have carried out "according to [the] principles of Experimental Depth Psychology." The writer stresses the outlook that "psychology deals with many different points of view, not one after the other, but simultaneously. This is the unique position of psychology, this working with opposites. Psychology must be stimulated by productive controversies, and it is for this reason that one controversy is put into the center of [the book's] approach, namely, whether the future of psychology is to be guided by the model of the machine or by the model of the organism." 500-item bibliography. *H. Feifel.*

2825. Wylie, Philip. **An essay on morals.** New York: Rinehart, 1947. Pp. xvi + 204. \$2.50.—A literary lay psychologist whose views have developed from a pragmatic atheism describes a science of morals and sketches a system of education based upon the principles of science and the teachings of Freud and Jung. He accepts the theory of re-



capitulation, the universal nature of sex, and the "collective unconscious" as evidence of the enduring importance of instincts. Man is fundamentally egotistical. His failures to date are due to the lack of harmony between his conscience and his reasoning. Those of us who are rational and are therefore egotistical have lost touch with the deeper motivations in life. On this account we cannot rely on reason alone to determine happiness. Churches which thrived upon exploiting the human spirit and have not practiced the morality they profess have failed to explain the truths of evolution and ethnology. Americans have discovered a large body of scientific fact but do not know how to use it advantageously. Our sex mores are chaotic, and the only solution to the problems which arise from this fact rests in the development of a new and deep morality.—P. S. de Q. Cabot.

## METHODS AND APPARATUS

2826. Gibbs, O. S. **Effective copying of kymographic records.** *Science*, 1947, 105, 438-439.—The kymograph record to be copied is brushed over the back with a mixture of light petroleum and the copying material is placed over it and printed. The material which the author has found most advantageous is Grade 4 QUIK. Reproductions are clear and distinct. The copying material has also been used to record bacterial cultures directly from culture dishes.—F. A. Mote.

2827. Smith, Mapheus. **A note on the progressive generalization of data.** *Phil. Sci.*, 1947, 14, 116-122.—In order that faulty generalizing may be avoided, the process of generalization deserves careful analysis. It is assumed that a scale applicable to one person would be applicable to any similar person; also that individual scores can be combined into a total score, and that an average score can be computed. Moreover a scale may be used for the same person at different times, giving a measurement of a change, for example, in attitude. Such studies can be extended to larger and larger groups until (ideally) a generalization could be arrived at of the form, "All small face-to-face groups in multiple generations in all nations had these characteristics of behavior, of which change of behavior patterns was one."—R. H. Dotterer.

2828. Wittern, Wolf von. (AAF Aero Med. Center, Helmholtz Inst., Branch Nussdorf/Inn, Germany.) **A new method for the direct recording of prolonged time-dependent processes.** *Science*, 1947, 105, 342-344.—Described is an instrument similar to a phonographic disc recorder in which the recording stylus is actuated by an electrical amplifying unit fed from the process being recorded, e.g., cardiac potentials. The movements of the stylus can be optically magnified and projected on a screen to give a transient record while the stylus is cutting a record into a film (of soap solution, gelatin, or other suitable material) which is spread upon a glass disc. This gives a permanent record which can be run off as required. Details of construction, operation, and

the amplitude and frequency characteristics of the device are given.—F. A. Mote.

## STATISTICS

2829. Brown, James W. (U. S. Dept. Agriculture, Beltsville, Md.) **An adaptable three-dimensional graph model.** *Science*, 1947, 105, 439.—A board is marked off into squares. One side is used for the abscissa scale, the other for the ordinate. At the intersections of the squares holes are drilled and pegs, whose heights represent values of the third variable, are inserted into the holes. Threads are run from one peg to another so as to generate the desired surface.—F. A. Mote.

2830. Cronbach, Lee J. (U. Chicago, Ill.) **Test "reliability": its meaning and determination.** *Psychometrika*, 1947, 12, 1-16.—The concept of test reliability is examined in terms of general, group, and specific factors among the items, and the stability of scores in these factors from trial to trial. Four essentially different definitions of reliability are distinguished, which may be called the hypothetical self-correlation, the coefficient of equivalence, the coefficient of stability, and the coefficient of stability and equivalence. The possibility of estimating each of these coefficients is discussed. The coefficients are not interchangeable and have different values in corrections for attenuation, standard errors of measurement, and other practical applications.—(Courtesy of *Psychometrika*.)

2831. Johnson, A. P. (Purdue U., Lafayette, Ind.) **An index of item validity providing a correction for chance success.** *Psychometrika*, 1947, 12, 51-58.—The KG Index described is proposed for evaluation as one approach to the problem of providing an index giving comparable values for items (1) of equal discriminative power at all levels of difficulty and (2) of different numbers of alternative responses.—(Courtesy of *Psychometrika*.)

2832. Jurgensen, C. E. (Minneapolis Gas Light Co., Minneapolis, Minn.) **Table for determining phi coefficients.** *Psychometrika*, 1947, 12, 17-29.—A table is presented which directly gives phi coefficients accurate to three places when entered by the proportion of a second sub-group responding in the same manner. The table gives coefficients identical with those obtained by formula if the sub-groups are equal in number. The phi coefficients can readily be expressed, if desired, in terms of critical ratio or chi square. The table is more accurate than the use of abacs and eliminates the use of time-consuming formulas. Accurate determination of item validity on the basis of statistically rigorous techniques can be made more quickly by means of the table than validity determined by less efficient methods which have previously been used to save time.—(Courtesy of *Psychometrika*.)

2833. Thurstone, L. L. (U. Chicago, Ill.) **Multiple-factor analysis; a development and expansion of The Vectors of Mind.** Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1947. Pp. xix + 535. \$7.50.—This

book presents a review of the work on multiple-factor analysis done in the past decade by Thurstone and his associates, and it presents in coherent fashion the mathematical development of multiple-factor analysis. The present book includes most of the material that was present in "The Vectors of Mind" (see 9:5998). Much of the book is spent on methods of factorial analysis using examples which tend to point out clearly the problems involved. There is detailed discussion of various controversial areas.—*L. Festinger.*

2834. Voss, Harold A. (*The Proctor and Gamble Co., Cincinnati, O.*) *Analysis in terms of frequencies of differences.* *Psychometrika*, 1947, 12, 43-49.—A technique of analysis utilizing frequencies of differences is described and applied to a hypothetical experiment involving two methods of instruction. A nomograph is provided for computing the chi-square values applicable to the method.—(Courtesy of *Psychometrika*.)

2835. Weatherburn, Charles Ernest. *A first course in mathematical statistics.* New York: Macmillan, 1946. Pp. xv + 271. \$3.50.—A mathematical treatment of modern statistical methods is presented at a level which is not too difficult for the person with limited mathematical background. Almost all significant areas of statistics are treated with, perhaps, the notable exception of maximum likelihood methods. Two chapters, one on the binomial and Poisson distributions, and the other on Beta and Gamma distributions, present material which is not too frequently found in texts of this nature.—*L. Festinger.*

2836. Weil, Carrol S. (*Mellon Inst., Pittsburgh, Pa.*) *Statistical evaluation of growth curves.* *Proc. Soc. exp. Biol., N. Y.*, 1947, 64, 468-470.—To expedite the "comparison of growth curves of groups of experimental animals subjected to different treatments" the biologist can avoid errors inherent in scanning by plotting growth data in a frequency distribution. This permits the application of statistical techniques for determination of significant differences. The chi square test is stressed in such studies.—*L. A. Pennington.*

#### REFERENCE WORKS

2837. Anderson, John E. (*U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.*) *Classification and index for the child development, human development, and psychology areas.* Minneapolis: Institute of Child Welfare, 1947. Pp. 98 (mimeo.) \$1.50.—This classification for literature pertinent to child development and welfare has 26 primary divisions each of which is divided on a decimal base. The schedules include division to the third degree, each of which has a detailed alphabetical index.—*C. M. Louttit.*

2838. Dempf, A., Erismann, Th., Meister, R., & Rohrer, H. [Eds.] *Wiener Zeitschrift für Philosophie, Psychologie, Pädagogik.* Wien: Universum Verlagsgesellschaft, 1947. Vol. 1, No. 1, January, 1947. Quarterly. S 60 per annum.

2839. Duke-Elder, Stewart. [Ed.] *Ophthalmic literature.* London: British Journal of Ophthalmology, Limited, 1947. Vol. 1, No. 1, June 1947. Quarterly.—An abstract and review journal.

2840. Hediger, H., Thorpe, W. H., Palmgren, P., & Tinbergen, N. [Eds.] *Behavior; an international journal of comparative ethology.* Leiden: E. J. Brill, 1947. Vol. 1, Part 1, 1947. Irregular. Dutch Gld. 20. per volume.

2841. Nobre de Mello, A. L., & Tavares Bastos, A. [Eds.] *Revista do Centro Psiquiátrico Nacional.* Rio de Janeiro: Imprensa Nacional, 1946. Vol. 1, No. 1, 1946. Biennial.—Continues "Anais da Colonia Gustavo Riedel."

2842. van der Heijden, M. [Ed.] *Psycho-techniek.* Groningen & Batavia: J. B. Wolters, 1947. Vol. 1, No. 1-2, 1947. Irregular.—Monograph series.

#### ORGANIZATIONS

2843. Hamilton, Samuel W. *The American Psychopathological Association.* *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1947, 3, 200-202.—This is a brief review of the history, function and organization of the American Psychopathological Association.—*L. B. Heathers.*

#### HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY

2844. Deutsch, Felix. *Hanns Sachs, 1881-1947.* *Amer. Imago*, 1947, 4, 3-11.—In this memorial address the contributions of Sachs to the analysis of art, poetry, and literature and to clinical analysis are evaluated. He took part in founding the magazine *Imago* published in Europe from 1912 to its suppression in 1938. Later he reestablished it in America as *The American Imago*.—*W. A. Varvel.*

2845. Freeman, Frank N. (*U. California, Berkeley.*) *Charles Hubbard Judd, 1873-1946.* *Psychol. Rev.*, 1947, 54, 59-65.—Obituary. Portrait facing p. 59.—*M. A. Tinker.*

2846. Loewenstein, Rudolph M. *Bibliography: Hanns Sachs.* *Amer. Imago*, 1947, 4, 11-14.—78 publications of Sachs are listed.—*W. A. Varvel.*

2847. Miles, Walter R. *Willard Lee Valentine, 1904-1947.* *Science*, 1947, 105, 638-640.—Obituary. Portrait.

#### PROFESSIONAL PROBLEMS OF PSYCHOLOGY

2848. Bott, E. A. (*U. Toronto, Canada.*) *Problems in the certification of psychologists.* *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1947, 1, 3-13.—This is a report given at the annual meeting of the Canadian Psychological Association concerning the problems involved in the formal establishment of a psychological profession through certification. Among the items to be deliberated are the criteria of competence, the specificity of coverage, the relation to types of coverage, the relation to types of employment, and authority by which certification may be effected. Several methods of approach are possible, varying in probability of success: to license psychologists, to legalize



such a term as "certified psychologist," to establish a sub-specialty within an already existing framework, and to control standards through manipulation of training required for employment.—*F. W. Finger.*

2849. **Clark, Robert A.** (*Western State Psychiatric Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa.*) **Psychologist and psychiatrist.** *J. Personality*, 1946, 15, 101-104.—The psychologist can make contributions within four areas, measurement of intelligence and of intellectual deterioration, differential diagnosis, and personality analysis, the latter affording the greatest opportunity. But the psychiatrist, being human and having foibles connected with his prestige and dignity, feels it his prerogative to make the final decision regarding diagnosis. Therefore, the psychologist should phrase his reports diplomatically and avoid the use of technical jargon.—*M. O. Wilson.*

2850. **Dosier, Charlotte.** **Report of roundtable on internship and training of clinical psychologists.** *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1947, 3, 184-190.—This is a summary of the comments of the members of the roundtable on internship and training of clinical psychologists held by the Division of Clinical Psychology at the September, 1946, APA meetings.—*L. B. Heathers.*

2851. **Rosenzweig, Saul.** (*Western Psychiatric Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa.*) **Clinical psychology as a psychodiagnostic art.** *J. Personality*, 1946, 15, 94-100.—The greater objectivity of the psychologist's tools is what recommends his work to the psychiatrist. They should be applied and interpreted on a psychodynamic basis. As clinical psychology matures in systematic dynamic setting, the psychologist may expect to make an increasingly greater contribution to the study of the mental patient and have greater acceptance by his colleagues.—*M. O. Wilson.*

#### THEORY AND SYSTEMS

2852. **Broad, C. D.** (*Trinity College, Cambridge, England.*) **Professor Marc-Wogau's 'Theorie der Sinnesdaten' (II).** *Mind*, 1947, 56, 97-131.—The second part of this critical review (see 21: 2567) deals with the relation of sense-data to physical objects, Marc-Wogau's examination of arguments for alternative theories (at this place one finds a philosophical discussion of phenomenal constancy), and his attitude to phenomenalism.—*F. Heider.*

2853. **Hallett, H. F.** (*King's College, London.*) **Dr. Johnson's refutation of Bishop Berkeley.** *Mind*, 1947, 56, 132-147.—When Dr. Johnson kicked the stone he did not merely imply that his perception of the solidity of the stone proved its external existence. He wanted to call attention to the fact that physical things possess an agency of their own, which was demonstrated by the rebounding of the foot from the stone.—*F. Heider.*

2854. **White, William Alanson.** **Medical philosophy from the viewpoint of a psychiatrist.** *Psychiatry*, 1947, 10, 77-98.—The first 7 chapters of a newly found manuscript by William Alanson White discuss philosophy as a process of coordinating and

integrating knowledge, and the changing of conceptual values, the idea of the organism as a whole, the organism as an energy system, the dynamics of growth and development, the interchangeability of time and space in current thinking, and the problem of causality. 20-item footnote bibliography.—*M. H. Erickson.*

2855. **Wright, H. W.** (*U. Manitoba, Winnipeg.*) **The field concept in psychology.** *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1947, 1, 41-43.—The response of the organism can be understood only in terms of the meaning which the stimulus has for the organism. "The field concept enters as an indispensable aid in giving a necessary measure of objectivity to stimulus-meaning."—*F. W. Finger.*

[See also abstract 3292.]

#### PHYSIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY

2856. **Blank, Irvin H., & Finesinger, Jacob E.** **Electrical resistance of the skin; effect of size of electrodes, exercise and cutaneous hydration.** *Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, Chicago, 1946, 56, 544-557.—The data obtained by the authors indicate that "in any experiment in which the effect of a stimulus on apparent skin resistance is being measured one should be sure that the resistance is not changing as a result of (a) variation in the area of skin wet with the electrode paste or with sweat, (b) rest following exercise, or (c) hydration of the skin by the electrode paste." Detailed observations include "1. apparent skin resistance decreases (a) as the size of the electrode is increased and (b) as the superficial layer or layers of skin become hydrated as a result of continuous contact of electrode paste with the skin. 2. Apparent skin resistance increases during rest following exercise or activity. 3. The size of the electrode is determined by the area of skin wet with the electrode paste or sweat (effective electrode), and not by the absolute size of any part of the electrode itself. 4. Any aqueous film, such as sweat, outside the area of the electrode, but continuous with the electrode paste, acts to increase the size of the effective electrode. 5. The values for apparent resistance of two areas of skin . . . which may differ greatly when the subject is at rest, approach the same magnitude when the patient exercises vigorously."—*K. S. Wagoner.*

2857. **Bozler, Emil.** (*Ohio State U., Columbus, O.*) **The relation of the action potentials to mechanical activity in intestinal muscle.** *Amer. J. Physiol.*, 1946, 146, 496-501.—Action potentials, monophasic and differential, were recorded from the small intestine of guinea pigs, rabbits, and dogs and were correlated with the mechanical contractions of the muscle. In small isolated muscle strips each potential was followed by a contraction; the latter measured by an isometric lever. In some instances, e.g., after application of adrenaline, mechanical activity was much reduced. Close inspection, however, indicated a slight rise in muscle tension. The strength of contraction was found to have little relation to



the height of the sustained potential but was closely related to the frequency of spike discharge.—W. D. Neff.

2858. Buchthal, Fritz. (U. Copenhagen, Denmark.) Muscle. *Annu. Rev. Physiol.*, 1947, 9, 119-148.—This is a review of the literature on muscle physiology up to April 1946 and deals mainly with investigations on skeletal muscle, and on heart muscle in so far as it allows a comparison with skeletal muscle. The following subjects are covered: mechanical properties, analysis of minute structure, adenosinetriphosphate and muscle, permeability and electrolytes, neuromuscular transmission, myasthenia, electrical activity, electromyography, denervation, and atrophy. 202-item bibliography.—C. Pfaffmann.

2859. Kennedy, John L., & Travis, Roland C. (Tufts Coll., Medford, Mass.) Prediction of speed of performance by muscle action potentials. *Science*, 1947, 105, 410-411.—By means of the technique described below, the authors find that considerable versatility in studying a variety of muscular contraction problems under a variety of conditions of effort and work can be achieved. In the experiment described the subject responded as quickly as possible to a light and buzzer signal which was presented aperiodically. Stimulus presentation, response, frequency of action potentials from surface electrodes placed over the supraorbital muscles, low frequency potentials from the same electrodes, and muscle potentials from the hand were all simultaneously recorded on a Grass ink writing oscillograph. Two major observations are derived from records taken from certain muscles only remotely involved in a long continued task as the subject approaches a condition of boredom and sleepiness: (1) there is a definite reduction in the number of muscle action potentials as the response time becomes longer, due, presumably, to increasing sleepiness and boredom, and (2) the absolute variability markedly decreases with decreasing motor efficiency.—F. A. Mole.

2860. Livingston, William Arnold. (Indiana U., Bloomington, Ind.) Action potential measurements from the arm in the foreperiod of reaction time to visual stimuli. *Proc. Ind. Acad. Sci.*, 1946, 55, 170.—Abstract.

#### NERVOUS SYSTEM

2861. Abbot, John A. Comparison of epileptic patients with normal and abnormal electroencephalograms. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1947, 105, 535-540.—Abstract.

2862. Bremer, Frédéricq (U. Bruxelles, Belgium.) Nerve and synaptic conduction. *Annu. Rev. Physiol.*, 1947, 9, 457-476.—This is a review of the papers on nerve and synaptic transmission published from Sept. 15, 1945 to Sept. 15, 1946. It covers, in addition, certain relevant material published at an earlier date, especially that appearing in Europe during the war. The following topics are covered: chemical and electrical correlates of nerve conduc-

tion, neuromuscular transmission, synaptic transmission including synaptic potentials, after discharge, and inhibition, and the spontaneous activity of nerve cells. 89-item bibliography.—C. Pfaffmann.

2863. Count, Earl W. (Hamilton Coll., Clinton, N. Y.) Brain and body weight in man: their antecedents in growth and evolution: (a study in dynamic somatometry). *Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci.*, 1947, 46, 993-1122.—The relations of brain weight to body weight in man are considered from the standpoint of ontogeny and in comparison with those of apes, monkeys, cattle, cats, and rats. In all mammals studied, growth of brain weight in relation to body weight is divided into 3 periods, fetal, transitional (including infancy), and a period leading to adulthood. Growth curves are logarithmic, with those for the first and third periods being straight lines, although that for the first is much steeper. That for the middle period is curved. Mitosis of brain cells comes to an end during this period of curvilinear growth. The sexes do not coincide at any point. During the fetal period, the primates have steeper slopes than the artiodactyls. In mammals, the individuals are not arranged as though the small ones were arrested adolescents and the large ones as overgrown along the same lines of growth, contrary to Lapicque's notion. The phyletic increase in brain size relative to body weight does not conform to the system of Dubois. A log-log chart according to that system should give a straight line with a slope of .56, while in reality it gives an ascending curve. 80-item bibliography.—M. O. Wilson.

2864. Dynes, John B. Objective method for distinguishing sleep from the hypnotic trance. *Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, Chicago, 1947, 57, 84-93.—A study of the EEGs of 5 subjects indicate that there is no essential difference between the recordings taken during hypnotic trance and the waking state. The author's evidence further indicates that recordings taken during sleep show no essential resemblance to recordings taken during hypnotic trance.—K. S. Wagoner.

2865. Fracarol, La Charles Marilyn. The relative influence of the locus and mass of destruction upon the control of handedness by the cerebral cortex. In *University of New Mexico, Abstracts of theses . . . 1933-1937*. Albuquerque, 1946. Pp. 37-38. (Univ. N. Mex. Publ. misc. Ser., 1946, No. 1).—Abstract of M.A. thesis, 1937.

2866. Gellhorn, E., Cortell, Ruth, & Murphy, J. P. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.) Are mass discharges characteristic of central autonomic structures? *Amer. J. Physiol.*, 1946, 146, 376-385.—In an attempt to answer the question, to what extent can a partial discharge of the sympathetic system be obtained by suitable stimulation of the spinal cord or of higher autonomic centers, a series of experiments was performed on cats under chloralose, pentothal + chloralose, or dial-urethane anesthesia. Faradic current or condenser discharges were used to stimulate the exposed posterior surface of the

spinal cord between C<sub>4</sub> and D<sub>7</sub> or to stimulate centers in the hypothalamus or medulla oblongata. Unilateral cervical sympathectomy was performed. Responses recorded included pupillary and nictitating membrane reactions of normal and sympathectomized eyes, pulse rate, and blood pressure. It was found that partial discharge of the sympathetic system can be induced by stimulation of certain parts of the spinal cord, medulla oblongata, and hypothalamus. For example, a maximal rise in blood pressure without concomitant sympathetic ocular reactions was elicited by stimulation of the thoracic region of the spinal cord. From hypothalamic stimulation, maximal pupillary dilation was produced without nictitating membrane response. "The experiments imply that central excitation of autonomic centers under physiological and pathological conditions may lead to but a partial discharge of the sympathetic system. It is suggested that the mass discharge of this system in emotion and other conditions is due to the excitation of relatively large central areas."—W. D. Neff.

2867. Gellhorn, E., & Ballin, H. M. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) The effect of afferent impulses on hypothalamic potentials. *Amer. J. Physiol.*, 1946, 146, 630-635.—Potentials were recorded simultaneously from the cortex and hypothalamus of cats under dial urethane anesthesia. It was found that hypothalamic and cortical potentials were changed in a like manner by afferent nerve fiber or end organ stimulation (mechanical, electrical, or osmotic) capable of eliciting the autonomic and somatic responses which usually accompany pain. The authors suggest "that the excitation of the hypothalamus by afferent impulses is due to a lessened degree of synchrony of the discharging neurons as well as to the additional recruitment of previously inactive nerve cells."—W. D. Neff.

2868. Gellhorn, E., & Ballin, H. M. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) Water intoxication and the electroencephalogram. *Amer. J. Physiol.*, 1946, 146, 559-566.—Changes in the electroencephalograms of rats during progressing water intoxication were found to resemble closely those seen in idiopathic epilepsy. Details of the changes are described and the significance of the findings discussed.—W. D. Neff.

2869. Gibbs, Frederic A. Review of psychiatric progress 1946: electroencephalography. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1947, 103, 519-522.—Attention is drawn to the work of Earl Walker and his group on post-traumatic epilepsy. Another major development discussed is the demonstration of the almost specific effect of tridione on the 3-per-second wave-and-spike type of petit mal epilepsy. Other medical and legal implications of epilepsy are discussed. It is concluded that the electroencephalograph has become an important and practical guide to therapy. 57-item bibliography.—R. D. Weitz.

2870. Grundfest, Harry. (Coll. Physicians & Surgeons, New York.) Bioelectric potentials in the nervous system and in muscle. *Annu. Rev. Physiol.*,

1947, 9, 477-506.—This is a review of literature published in journals available on Oct. 1, 1946. The following topics are reviewed: the nature and site of the bioelectric potential, excitation, propagation and transmission, and other aspects of synaptic activity in the nervous system. 150-item bibliography.—C. Pfaffmann.

2871. Ingram, W. R. (U. Iowa, Iowa City.) The visceral functions of the nervous system. *Annu. Rev. Physiol.*, 1947, 9, 163-190.—This review covers the period from August 1945 to July 1946. The author prefaces his review with the statement that there are many weaknesses in the old concept of balances between two antagonistic divisions of the autonomic nervous system. The following topics are covered: anatomy, visceral afferents, visceral efferents, reflexes, central mechanisms. 208-item bibliography.—C. Pfaffmann.

2872. Lapique, Louis. Organization quantitative de la commande des muscles volontaires. (Quantitative organization of the control of voluntary muscles.) *J. Psychol. norm. path.*, 1940-41, 37-38, 433-445.—The voluntary muscle system of the body constituting approximately one quarter of its total mass is controlled by a relatively small number of anterior horn neurones, the quantity of these increasing from species to species in about a fourth-root ratio to increase in body weight. It has been established that there are about 100,000 Purkinje cells in the cerebellum of birds regardless of their size, and it is estimated that the range for mammals may be 500,000-1,000,000. These pass on their impulses to a much reduced number of nuclear neurons: 1,000 in birds, 10,000 in mammals. Each of these latter cells may be assumed to control a peripheral motor unit, and through this "keyboard" may be produced an infinite variety of motor responses which are, in turn, contingent upon impulses reaching the cerebellar cortex from the cerebral cortex, semi-circular canals, peripheral motor organs, etc. Much remains to be learned about the complicated functional organization within the cerebellum but it appears that the Purkinjans receive impulses through two different methods of distribution: one broadly diffused by means of thousands of contacts made with the granular cells, the other narrowly specialized by means of the climbing vine-like basket cell.—M. Sheehan.

2873. Lennox, Margaret A., & Lennox, William G. (Harvard Med. Sch., Boston, Mass.) Electrical activity of the brain. *Annu. Rev. Physiol.*, 1947, 9, 507-524.—This review covers the period from July 1944 to July 1946. The papers reviewed are classed under two main headings. These are (a) studies concerned with the clarification of the mechanisms underlying the electroencephalographic record, and (b) studies describing the clinical utilization of the electroencephalogram in giving insight into normal and abnormal brain functions. 129-item bibliography.—C. Pfaffmann.

2874. McIntyre, A. R., & Dunn, A. L. Flexible electrode-carrying headgear for electroencephalo-



graphic examination. *Arch. Neurol. Psychiat., Chicago*, 1946, 56, 686-690.—The authors present a description and photographs of an electroencephalographic flexible electrode assembly which can be rapidly applied and removed. "The special construction of the electrodes allows great flexibility in routine examination or in exploring specific areas of the scalp, as in delineating tumors of the brain."—K. S. Wagoner.

2875. Nixon, Dorothy L. A clip-on electrode for use in electroencephalography. *Arch. Neurol. Psychiat., Chicago*, 1946, 56, 691-693.—"The construction of a clip-on electrode is described. This type of electrode has a particular advantage over the more common solder pellet electrode in that it eliminates the usual application of collodion, thereby saving a great deal of time. This electrode can be simply and quickly applied to the scalp without discomfort to the patient. Simultaneous recordings made with solder pellet and clip-on electrodes were found to be identical."—K. S. Wagoner.

2876. Renshaw, Birdsey. (Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York City.) Observations on interaction of nerve impulses in the gray matter and on the nature of central inhibition. *Amer. J. Physiol.*, 1946, 146, 443-448.—Discharge of motoneurons supplying the quadriceps muscle of the cat follows stimulation of the sixth lumbar dorsal root. This discharge is inhibited by stimulation of the seventh lumbar dorsal root, the degree of inhibition being dependent upon the time relationships of the nerve discharge in the two roots. Analysis of potential changes recorded from the motor nucleus of the quadriceps indicates that during the synaptic delay associated with the excitation of motoneurons initiated by dorsal root stimulation interaction may occur between the impulses from separate dorsal roots. It appears that at least part of the interaction takes place in the terminal branches of the dorsal root fibers since antidromically-evoked somatic action potentials are unaffected under conditions when the reflex discharge is nearly abolished.—W. D. Neff.

2877. Sonnemann, Harry (N. Y. U., Coll. Med.), & Kennard, Margaret A. An interphase analyzer of the electroencephalogram. *Science*, 1947, 105, 437-438.—This apparatus is designed to be connected between the pre- and power amplifiers of a 6-channel Grass electroencephalograph without alteration of standard equipment. When the apparatus is disconnected, the usual 6-channel EEG record is obtained; when it is connected, 4 of the 6 channels record the EEG and the remaining channels produce the phase analysis. The method of operation of the instrument is described and a block outline drawing indicating how it is connected to the electroencephalograph and the resultant record under conditions of in-phase and out-of-phase potentials are given.—F. A. Mote.

2878. Wikler, Abraham. Effects of pitressin hydration on the electroencephalogram; paroxysmal slow activity in nonepileptic patients with previous

drug addiction. *Arch. Neurol. Psychiat., Chicago*, 1947, 57, 78-83.—The electroencephalograms of 14 nonepileptic male patients with previous drug addiction were made before and after pitressin hydration. The results indicated a tendency toward slowing of the alpha frequency but in most cases this was not significantly greater than normal variation to be expected from day to day. No significant change in the per cent of alpha activity occurred; a shift in the frequency spectrum to the slow side appeared in half of the records and "there was some correlation between the appearance of paroxysmal slow activity and the shift of the frequency spectrum to the slow side, but no correlation with the degree of hydration or the amount of pitressin administered." The relation of these observations to idiopathic epilepsy is discussed.—K. S. Wagoner.

2879. Woolsey, Clinton N. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) The somatic functions of the central nervous system. *Annu. Rev. Physiol.*, 1947, 9, 525-552.—This is a critical review of papers published mainly during the year ending July 1946. The major emphasis is placed on studies of the cerebral cortex and cerebellum. Midbrain, medulla and spinal cord functions are also reviewed. 150-item bibliography.—C. Pfaffmann.

[See also abstracts 2921, 2936, 2974, 2982, 2993, 2996, 3061.]

## RECEPTIVE AND PERCEPTUAL PROCESSES

2880. Frings, Hubert. (Med. Res. Lab., Edgewood Arsenal, Md.) Gustatory thresholds for sucrose and electrolytes for the cockroach, *Periplaneta americana* (Linn.) *J. exp. Zool.*, 1946, 102, 23-50.—A method is described for mounting cockroaches so that their acceptance and rejection responses to offered solutions may be observed. By a variation of the method of limits, threshold concentrations of sucrose and various electrolytes were determined for experimental groups comprised of 30 to 40 animals. The mean threshold for sucrose was 0.026M, as judged by acceptance responses which could be distinguished from the animals' responses to distilled water. This threshold value is similar to that for human subjects. Rejection thresholds for various electrolytes were determined by adding different concentrations of these substances to a base of 0.1M sucrose, which base by itself was taken eagerly by the animals. In all, 4 acids, 5 hydroxides, and 28 salts were used. For monovalent cation chlorides, stimulating efficiency varied with ionic mobility. The acids and hydroxides were rejected at lower concentrations than were the salts.—W. E. Kappauf.

2881. Graybiel, Ashton, Clark, Brant, & MacCorquodale, Kenneth. (School of Aviation Medicine, Pensacola, Fla.) The illusory perception of movement caused by angular acceleration and by centrifugal force during flight. I. Methodology and preliminary results. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1947, 37, 170-177.—"A method was evolved to observe and



report the effects of angular acceleration and variations in  $g$  on visual perception during flight. The visual stimulus was a collimated 'star' installed in the rear cockpit of a standard Navy training plane. All observations were made in complete darkness. Both the pilot's and observer's verbal reports were dictated into an airborne wire recorder which also provided a time line. These recordings were transcribed in the laboratory and all analyses were made from these transcriptions. Preliminary experiments were carried out on three Ss using five basic maneuvers in addition to control periods of straight and level flight. For the first time it has been shown that angular acceleration and  $g$  during flight induce illusory perceptions of motion and displacement of an objectively motionless object."—D. W. Taylor.

2882. Henderson, John Woodworth. (U. Michigan Med. Sch., Ann Arbor, Mich.) Optokinetic and other factors modifying vestibular nystagmus. *Arch. Ophthalmol., Chicago*, 1947, 37, 459-471.—Vestibular postrotational nystagmus is modifiable by optokinetic nystagmus. In most cases reported the postrotational response was abolished by repeated daily rotation. The results tend to support the earlier findings of Mowrer. The writer discusses the variability of the response, the research findings on lower forms, and the usefulness of the Bárány test. The neuroanatomic background of optokinetic nystagmus is discussed.—S. Ross.

2883. Lhermitte, Jean. De l'image corporelle et ses déformations morbides. (The body image and its pathological modifications.) *J. Psychol. norm. path.*, 1940-41, 37-38, 321-345.—The body image which comes to represent to us our corporeal self is formed through a synthesis of tactile, kinesthetic, vestibular, and visual sensations and their associated imagery, vision playing a dominant role in the combination. Phantom limb phenomena in amputation cases are not adequately explained by theories of peripheral stimulation or contraction of the stump muscles; that the illusion depends on central nervous activity is evident not only from the variety and spontaneity of the felt movements but also from the fact that the effect of calcium gluconate injections may be referred to a phantom member even when local circulation to that area has been cut off. Phantom illusions are also produced by lesions of the spinal cord, plexi, and brain. The group of symptoms composing the Anton-Babinski syndrome sometimes characteristic of hemiplegia (anosognosia, anosodiaphoria, and hemiasomatognosia) appears to be related to damage, widespread or circumscribed, within the parieto-occipito-temporal areas and underlying white matter usually in the right hemisphere. Total asomatognosia and both positive and negative autoscopia (hallucinatory projection of the self-image and failure to recognize one's mirrored image) are also explained in terms of the body image.—M. Sheehan.

2884. Piéron, H. Les problèmes de la sensibilité vibratoire. (The problems of vibratory sensitivity.) *J. Psychol. norm. path.*, 1940-41, 37-38, 521-525.—

Against the theories of Déjerine and D. Katz that there is a separate and autonomous vibratory sense which has its own neural tracts and a threshold lower than that for touch, Piéron holds that the perception of vibration, arising as the result of intermittent stimulation of cutaneous, bony, and probably muscular receptors, is a form of tactile experience. That there is greater sensitivity to vibration than to touch is explained as the effect of temporal and spatial summation of stimuli in the former case. The question of how the same neural mechanism can mediate a vibratory experience distinguishable from an intensified, continuing touch sensation remains to be answered.—M. Sheehan.

2885. Sanders, F. K. (University Museum, Oxford, England.) Special senses, cutaneous sensation. *Annu. Rev. Physiol.*, 1947, 9, 553-568.—This review covers primarily the period of the war years up to August 1946 with key references to earlier work. The papers reviewed fall into two main groups: (a) fundamental work on the anatomy and physiology of normal cutaneous sensibility; and (b) investigations into the pathological manifestations of sensibility accompanying injury and other clinical conditions, which throw light on various aspects of sensory physiology. 91-item bibliography.—C. Pfaffmann.

2886. Strauss, Erwin W. Disorders of personal time in depressive states. *Sth. med. J., Bgham*, 1947, 40, 254-259.—Discordances between objective time and personal time as subjectively experienced have been pointed to in normal psychology. Personal time normally varies according as the duration aspect of experience is or is not focally conscious. The author has noted in the expressions of patients suffering from depressive states that time for them appears to standstill, present time does not seem a completion of the past, or else they experience an unreality of time, i.e., time as they experience it does not move on while the hands of the clock are moving over the dial.—F. C. Sumner.

#### VISION

2887. Burian, Hermann M. Sensorial retinal relationship in concomitant strabismus. *Arch. Ophthalmol., Chicago*, 1947, 37, 336-338; 504-533.—In the first installment of this paper the author discusses normal and anomalous retinal correspondence, and reviews the methods used in the clinical determination of retinal correspondence. In the second section the clinical picture and its interpretation, and the principles of treatment are discussed. Several case histories are presented.—S. Ross.

2888. Chapanis, A. (Aero Medical Laboratory, Wright Field, Dayton, O.) The dark adaptation of the color anomalous. *Amer. J. Physiol.*, 1946, 146, 689-701.—Red and violet dark adaptation curves were determined by means of a Hecht-Shlaer Adaptometer for protanopic, protanomalous, deuteranopic, deuteranomalous, and color normal subjects. On the basis of the results obtained, it is concluded "that the rods are sensitive to red light but that this

sensitivity cannot be demonstrated in the normal eye because the cones are at least as sensitive as are the rods." In protanopes the sensitivity of the rods to red can be demonstrated since the cones are congenitally less sensitive to red. Violet dark adaptation curves were essentially the same for all subjects.—W. D. Neff.

2889. Durup, G., & Piéron, H. Un conflit perceptif: distance et dimension. Démonstration. (A perceptual conflict: distance and dimension. Demonstration.) *J. Psychol. norm. path.*, 1940-41, 37-38, 415-417.—When the shadows projected by a single object against a screen illuminated by green and red light sources are viewed through filtering lenses binocular fusion will cause to appear a single phantom object at a distance which will be determined by the degree of ocular convergence. As the object is moved closer to its light sources the shadows become larger and farther separated, so that if each eye sees the shadow on the corresponding side a reversal of the ordinary relationship between size and distance takes place. This conflict between the laws of size constancy and of increase in apparent size as a function of distance is solved in different ways according to the conditions of the experiment and the attitudes and individual differences of the subjects, but in general size constancy takes precedence over apparent distance.—M. Sheehan.

2890. Esteban, M. Pasado, presente y porvenir de la oftalmología. (The past, present and future of ophthalmology.) *Arch. Soc. Oftal. hisp.-amer.*, 1947, 7, 52-87.—In this inaugural address to the Ophthalmological Society of Madrid for the Session of 1946-7, Esteban traces the history of ophthalmology from the earliest times through the Hindu, Egyptian, Greek, Roman, and Arabic epochs, the Middle Ages and Renaissance, to modern times. The address ends with some prophecies as to future advances. 14 references.—(Courtesy of *Ophthalm. Lit.*)

2891. Fry, Glenn A. (Ohio State U., Columbus, O.) The relation of the configuration of a brightness contrast border to its visibility. *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1947, 37, 166-175.—Contrast thresholds have been determined for rectangular test objects within a surrounding visual field. The threshold is affected by the length of the rectangle, but is not affected by its width or area, within the range of these experiments. Regular polygons have also been used as test objects, with the result that visibility is not influenced by increasing the number of sides until the polygon approaches a disk. Wavy or saw-toothed borders yield contrast thresholds which reach minimal values as the segmented border is made to approach a straight line. In all of these cases, the visual appearance of the border at threshold is that of a continuous, non-segmented line.—L. A. Riggs.

2892. Helson, Harry, & Grove, Josephine. (Bryn Mawr Coll., Bryn Mawr, Pa.) Changes in hue, lightness, and saturation of surface colors in passing from daylight to incandescent-lamp light. *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1947, 37, 387-395.—Color samples were

viewed under illumination by incandescent-lamp light. A match was then secured through the use of the standard colors of the *Munsell Book of Color* in daylight illumination. The results were in terms of means for hue, value, and chroma for each sample as matched by 7 observers. Three separate backgrounds, white, gray, and black, were employed. It was found that samples containing red and blue seemed redder under incandescent than under daylight illumination; samples ranging from Munsell purple-blue to yellow-red were shifted toward the reddish-yellow. Two invariant hues appeared, one in the yellowish-red, and the other in the purple-blue region. Shifts of this sort were to be expected on the basis of principles of color conversion developed by Helson and Judd.—L. A. Riggs.

2893. Hersch, Bert C. (420 Sainte Claire Bldg., San Jose, Calif.) Some important factors involved in vision. *Optom. Wkly*, 1947, 38, 779-781.—Cortical relationships and functions are as significant as peripheral factors in vision.—D. J. Shaad.

2894. Houston, Charles S. (Exeter Clinic, Exeter, N. H.) Occurrence of bends, scotomata and hemianopsia at altitudes below 20,000 feet. *J. Aviat. Med.*, 1947, 18, 165-168.—Scintillating temporal scotomata are reported in 3 cases, and unilateral temporal blindness in 2 cases, following repeated ascents to simulated altitudes of 18,000 to 20,000 feet. The symptoms developed upon descent from altitude and persisted for as long as one hour.—A. Chapanis.

2895. Kratz, J. Donald. Control of myopia. *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1947, 24, 15-21.—Development of myopia has been variously attributed to excessive demands on accommodation, excessive demands on convergence, or to degenerative changes or weakness of the sclera. The last may in some cases be due to calcium deficiency. Only where myopia is associated with small degrees of astigmatism, excessive close work, or neurasthenia and muscle imbalance can physiological improvement be expected from visual training procedures. Two studies have shown improvement in 29% and 30% of cases, respectively. Subjective reports of improvement are to be viewed with caution.—M. R. Stoll.

2896. Kravkov, S. V., & Galochkina, L. P. (Helmholtz Central Ophthalmological Institute, Moscow, USSR.) Effect of a constant current on vision. *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1947, 37, 181-186.—Electrical stimulation was accomplished by placing an active electrode on the temple or eyelids, and an indifferent electrode on the neck or hand. The visual sensitivity of the dark-adapted eye during and after electrical stimulation was explored by the use of an adaptometer (for rod vision) and a monochromator (for cone vision). When the active electrode was made positive, the following changes were noted: The sensitivity of peripheral, rod vision was reduced. Foveal, cone sensitivity was reduced for monochromatic lights from the region of 570 to 700 mμ in wavelength. Cone sensitivity was increased for lights from 425 to 570 mμ. Opposite effects were noted



when the active electrode was made negative. In later experiments, KI solution was applied to the front of the eye during the time when the active electrode was positive. This had the effect of accentuating the changes produced by the electrical stimulation alone.  $\text{CaCl}_2$ , however, had the effect of reversing the changes produced by the current. It is believed that the balance of Ca and K ions is correlated with antagonistic sympathetic and parasympathetic effects.—L. A. Riggs.

2897. Low, Frank N. (U. North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.) Some characteristics of peripheral visual performance. *Amer. J. Physiol.*, 1946, 146, 573-584.—Form acuity of the peripheral retina was measured in human subjects under both scotopic and photopic illumination. The test used was the identification of the position of progressively decreasing sizes of Landolt circles. The reliability of test scores used is discussed. Training was found to be very effective and there was successful transfer both to other laboratory and to non-laboratory situations.—W. D. Neff.

2898. Low, Frank N. (U. North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.) The development of peripheral visual acuity during the process of dark adaptation. *Amer. J. Physiol.*, 1946, 146, 622-629.—The adaptation time required to perceive a given light stimulus under scotopic illumination and the time required to develop maximal peripheral form acuity as measured by identification of position of Landolt circles were determined in 27 human subjects. Maximal form acuity did not appear for an appreciable interval (up to 15 minutes) after perception of the light stimulus. The gradual development of form acuity is interpreted "to be due to multiple temporary scotomata which decrease to an irreducible minimum as dark adaptation progresses." It is pointed out that the process of dark adaptation does not end at the point at which retinal sensitivity to light has been reached but continues until "the ultimate refinement of maximal form acuity is established."—W. D. Neff.

2899. Luckiesh, Matthew (General Electric Co., Nela Park, Cleveland, O.), & Eastmann, A. A. Footcandles for critical seeing. *Illum. Engng. N. Y.*, 1946, 41, 828-846.—Ready reference tables, standardized on normally seeing subjects, of the number of footlamberts required for critical seeing at visibility-levels ranging from threshold to various supra-threshold levels and for different percentages of brightness contrast are presented. Also tables are given for converting footlamberts to footcandles and for showing the relationship of footcandle level and visibility level for various sizes of Bodoni type printed with black ink on white paper for persons with normal, and with two degrees of subnormal vision.—F. C. Sumner.

2900. McCord, Fletcher. (U. Tulsa, Okla.) Report on the effect of training in color blindness. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1947, 3, 197-198.—"A subject showing definite color weakness on the Ishihara, Pseudo-Isochromatic and Dvorine color charts was given five weeks training on the Dvorine charts. . . . On

completion of training, the subject was able to read all charts without error." It appears that these tests measure a color-form weakness rather than merely color weakness. Training probably improves the subject's ability to find and use various discriminatory cues, rather than changing his color sensitivity.—L. B. Heathers.

2901. Morgan, Meredith W. (Sch. Optometry, U. California, Berkeley.) The direction of visual lines when fusion is broken as in duction tests. *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1947, 24, 8-12.—Direction of the visual axes was measured before and after duction tests by means of a haploscope. Images were projected on a screen one meter distant and visible only to the right eye. Results were identical for the 10 subjects. As the arms of the haploscope are converged, the target appears displaced in front of the screen and smaller. The reverse is true when the arms are diverged. The apparent change in size is a logical correlate of the apparent change in distance. Dissimilar parts of the fusion target appear approximately 1 cm. apart before diplopia is reported. Then the two images separate gradually until apparent movement ceases at the end of 2 or 3 seconds. At this time the eyes approximate the phoria position. The slow movement after fusion is broken, and the temporary over-convergence noted after repeated stimulation of convergence, are probably due to "after discharge" from the motor centers when sensory stimulation has ceased.—M. R. Stoll.

2902. Neubert, Frank R. Colour vision in the consulting room. *Brit. J. Ophthal.*, 1947, 31, 275-288.—The color vision of 40,380 men was measured by the Ishihara color plates. Those who made mistakes were also tested by a lantern device. In some instances, comparisons were made between the Ishihara and the pseudo-isochromatic plates of the American Optical Company. The effectiveness of single-aperture lantern was compared with that of a double- and a triple-aperture lantern. Of the 5.5% color-blind, 3% were classified as "safe" and 2.5% as "unsafe." Results from the 2 series of color plates did not agree with each other but were considered more sensitive than the single-light lantern. "A triple-light lantern with controlled illumination is the most sensitive and reliable apparatus for demonstrating defects of the colour sense in the consulting room." 41 references.—M. A. Tinker.

2903. Philip, B. R. (Fordham U., New York.) The relationship of exposure time and accuracy in a perceptual task. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1947, 37, 178-186.—Three graduate students served as Ss in 2 experiments involving the discrimination of colors presented tachistoscopically. The exposure time was varied from 133 to 668 msec. in the first experiment and from 60 to 960 msec. in the second. The results show that, in accordance with Thurstone's theory, there is a sigmoid relationship between exposure time and accuracy. "It is to be noted, however, that the sigmoid form may have relatively narrow limits beyond which there is no great variation of accuracy with speed."—D. W. Taylor.



2904. Scobee, Richard G., & Green, Earl L. Tests for heterophoria; reliability of tests, comparisons between tests, and effect of changing testing conditions. *Amer. J. Ophthalm.*, 1947, 30, 436-451.—A comparative statistical analysis of various tests for heterophoria demonstrates that the Maddox rod test using a white rod, without screening and without regard to placing the rod before the dominant eye, is reliable for routine testing.—D. J. Shaad.

2905. Silberstein, Ludwik. (Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y.) Notes on W. S. Stiles' paper entitled, "A Modified Helmholtz Line-Element in Brightness-Colour Space." *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1947, 37, 292-295.—Some objections are raised to the use by Stiles (see 21: 56) of a modification of Helmholtz' line-element defining a Euclidean color-space. One objection is in the use by Stiles of the concept of pairs of "just-distinguishable" color patches, rather than the concept of "standard deviation" of distributions of color matches as proposed by Silberstein and MacAdam (19: 2150).—L. A. Riggs.

2906. Sinden, R. H. (Wolcott, N. Y.) Silberstein on intrinsic properties of the color domain. *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1947, 37, 396-398.—L. Silberstein (see 14: 4450) made use of Fechner's law in defining a color domain. A confusion occurred, however, in the definition of one of the quantities used. This led to an erroneous formulation which is at variance with experimental results.—L. A. Riggs.

2907. Skard, Sigmund. (U. Oslo, Norway.) The use of color in literature. *Proc. Amer. phil. Soc.*, 1946, 90, No. 3, pp. 249.—A survey of research on references to color throughout the history of literature. "Within literary color research proper an attempt has been made to give a representative picture of the various ways of approach, grouped around the main periods, styles and authors, but without any illusions of having exhausted the material." Bibliographical references are arranged by subject matter and by individual language. There is also an index of names of authors of works cited. 1183-item bibliography.—L. A. Riggs.

2908. Swan, Kenneth C. (U. Oregon Med. Sch., Portland, Ore.) A squint syndrome. *Arch. Ophthalm.*, Chicago, 1947, 37, 149-154.—"Seven cases of esotropia are reported as possible examples of a clinical entity in which the squinting eye is so deviated that its physiologic blindspot plays a special role as a central scotoma." This "blindspot syndrome" consists of hypermetropia or anisometropia, esotropia of 12 to 17 degrees for distance fixation, and normal retinal correspondence. In addition, there is a binocular visual field in which the physiological blindspot of the squinting eye constantly overlies the point of fixation. Glasses, surgical measures, and orthoptic training should be utilized in treatment.—S. Ross.

2909. Van den Akker, J. A., Todd, J. Edward, Nolan, Philip, & Wink, Willmer A. (Institute of Paper Chemistry, Appleton, Wis.) Use of a monochromatic colorimeter for the study of color blindness. *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1947, 37, 363-387.—Five

separate colored paper samples were used in this study. Light from a paper sample was matched by the observer with spectral light by the use of a specially constructed monochromatic colorimeter. Data so obtained revealed that this is a sensitive, though somewhat laborious method for evaluating an observer's ability to make normal or acceptable color matches. The method reveals individual deficiencies even among observers who make perfect scores on standard tests of color blindness. The labor and expense involved are justified only in the case of testing observers who are in positions of high responsibility in the selection of colored materials.—L. A. Riggs.

2910. Wald, George, & Griffin, Donald R. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) The change in refractive power of the human eye in dim and bright light. *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1947, 37, 321-336.—In dim light, the eye fails almost completely to accommodate. This condition resembles that of an eye paralyzed with homatropine. Whether or not the eye is relaxed for accommodation to infinity depends upon the degree of ametropia characteristic of the individual. Accordingly it is possible to set the focus of an optical instrument to a point which is optimal for the individual observer in dim light, and this setting is a highly critical one. In bright light, however, the ability of the young, normal eye to accommodate renders the instrument setting less critical. The phenomenon of the Purkinje shift, coupled with the chromatic aberration of the eye, accounts for an observed change averaging about +0.4 diopter in the accommodation of the eye for bright as compared to dim light. 20 references.—L. A. Riggs.

#### AUDITION

2911. Atkinson, Miles. Tinnitus aurium. *Arch. Otolaryng.*, Chicago, 1947, 45, 68-76.—". . . tinnitus may be regarded as an auditory paresthesia and as being the result of some lesion of the infrasegmental portion of the auditory tract, probably of the nerve trunk." The possibility is discussed that disturbance or lesion may be vasospastic. The variations in the mode of onset (gradual or abrupt) and in the nature of the auditory experiences (low hum, shrill whistle, etc.) are therefore explained as due to the nature of the interference with the blood supply.—A. C. Hoffman.

2912. Ewing, A. W. G. Hearing aid clinics in England. *Laryngoscope*, St. Louis, 1947, 57, 41-44.—The organization and work of hearing aid clinics in England is briefly described. Mention is made of the results of testing 100 patients with an average hearing loss of 62 db.: the accuracy with which sentence lists could be used was found to be 21% for unaided hearing without lipreading, 64% for unaided hearing with lipreading, 64% for individual vacuum tube aids without lipreading, and 90% for individual vacuum tube with lipreading.—A. C. Hoffman.

2913. Fowler, Edmund P. The percentage of capacity to hear speech, and related disabilities. *Laryngoscope*, St. Louis, 1947, 57, 103-113.—The

problem is discussed of assigning the proper weight to the degree of loss in each ear for purposes of estimating percentage loss of capacity for hearing speech in monaural and binaural deafness.—A. C. Hoffman.

2914. Hoople, Gordon D., Wolfe, William C., & Bregande, Samuel C. Unrecognized battle noise trauma. *Laryngoscope, St Louis*, 1947, 57, 125-136.—A comparison of the composite audiogram of 150 soldiers not exposed to battle noise and the composite audiogram of 1200 battle-exposed soldiers showed in the latter some loss throughout the entire range but particularly at frequencies above 2896 cycles-sec. Study of the audiograms of 1000 of these battle-exposed soldiers revealed no differences in the composite audiograms of men below 30 as opposed to those above 30 years of age, of those with adhesive lesions in the middle ear as opposed to those with normal ears, nor of those exposed before and after October 1, 1944. Slightly greater loss was found in infantry soldiers than in armored division personnel. About 40% more men in a battle-exposed group have as much as a 30 db. loss than in an average non-exposed group.—A. C. Hoffman.

2915. Hudgins, C. V. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.), Hawkins, J. E., Karlin, J. E., & Stevens, S. S. The development of recorded auditory tests for measuring hearing loss for speech. *Laryngoscope, St Louis*, 1947, 57, 57-89.—Auditory Test No. 9, Threshold of Hearing for Words, and Auditory Test No. 12, Threshold of Hearing for Sentences are described and instructions for administering by earphone or by loudspeaker to individuals or to groups are given in detail. Test No. 9 consists of two lists of 42 dissyllabic words of the spondee stress pattern; Test No. 12 consists of 8 lists of 28 short, simple sentences that can be answered by a single word. Items were selected on the basis of familiarity (so as to measure the threshold of intelligibility for speech rather than for vocabulary or intelligence), phonetic dissimilarity (so that the presence of similar or rhyming words would not interfere with the validity of the test), normal sampling of English sounds, and homogeneity with respect to basic audibility (so as to increase the precision with which thresholds can be estimated). Loss of hearing for speech is indicated by the difference in the intensity levels at which speech samples are just intelligible to normal and to defective ears. The reliability of the tests is discussed.—A. C. Hoffman.

2916. Johnson, Norman C. Ear disorders in flying. *Contact, Pensacola*, 1947, 6, 177-188.—An account is presented of ear disorders caused by flying. Occupational deafness frequently results from continued exposure to the high noise level in aircraft. Audiometer tests of both air and bone conduction typically show the earliest and greatest hearing loss at 4,096 c.p.s. Since the dominant noises in aircraft are at much lower frequencies it is assumed that the loss for this frequency band is due to the anatomical construction of the cochlea. Only when the loss spreads to lower frequencies are the indi-

viduals aware of hearing difficulties. Another type of ear disorder is known as aero-otitis media, resulting from failure in equalization of pressure on the two sides of the ear drum. This failure in pressure equalization results in congestion of the middle ear and a temporary hearing loss for low tones in the range from 128 to 2048 c.p.s.—W. F. Grether.

2917. Kellaway, Peter E. The bioelectric phenomena of the auditory apparatus. *McGill med. J.*, 1946, 15, 273-291.—The history of research since 1896 on electrical potentials from the 8th cranial nerve is reviewed. Experimental evidence favors the organ of Corti as the origin of the cochlear potentials. Theories of the generation of cochlear potentials are reviewed. 2-page bibliography.—F. C. Sumner.

2918. Lempert, Julius, Wever, Ernest G., & Lawrence, Merle. The cochleogram and its clinical application. *Arch. Otolaryng., Chicago*, 1947, 45, 61-67.—Since evidence supports the conclusion that the organ of Corti in the inner ear is the source of the electrical potentials, it is suggested that the cochleogram be used in clinical investigations of hearing. It is recognized that the cochlear response can give only relative information (recorded potentials will also depend on conductivity of the surrounding tissue, location of the electrode for a particular tone, etc.) of just inner ear activity (not of the auditory nerve or more central processes). A method and apparatus for recording cochlear potentials during aural operations is described.—A. C. Hoffman.

2919. Linthicum, Fred H. The audiometer and the diagnosis of deafness. *Eye, Ear, Nose Thr. Mon.*, 1947, 26, 91-92; 102.—Several test procedures, involving audiometers, which may be used for distinguishing types of deafness (e.g., conductive, receptive, presbycusis) are briefly described. Mention is made of the finding that hypoactivity of the vestibular mechanism in young children is frequently associated with auditory deficiency. Since the ability to analyze pure tones lies in the cochlea itself while the recognition of more complex tone patterns is a function of the cortex, the audiometer can give only limited information.—A. C. Hoffman.

2920. Lundin, Robert W. (Indiana U., Bloomington, Ind.) Toward a cultural theory of consonance. *J. Psychol.*, 1947, 23, 45-49.—Experimental studies are cited as evidence for the point of view that consonance is not an absolute entity dependent on the natural properties of the stimulus object. Judging a musical interval consonant or dissonant is merely a kind of psychological behavior determined by many conditions operating in an individual's life history. 28 references.—M. Mercer.

2921. Schneider, Daniel E. The growth concept of nervous integration: VI. Introductory data: some preliminary observations on the relationship between dental pathology and tinnitus. (Suggestions for otologic surgical research on the tympanic plexus.) A. On real hearing: first contribution to a new theory of hearing. The tympanic plexus as a critical por-



tion of the vegetative sound system. The neuro-physiologic rationale for tympanic plexectomy (p. 124-148). B. On imagined hearing: second contribution to a new theory of hearing. A proposed solution for the dilemma of taste-physiology. The integrative function of the tractus solitarius and its relation to the ego, superego, and id systems (p. 255-282). Summary of the growth concept of nervous integration (p. 496-499). *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1947, 105, 124-148; 255-282; 496-499.—Noting that dental pathology seemed to be associated with the appearance of tinnitus and vertigo, a new theory of hearing is developed. The basic mechanism of hearing is assumed to be the mechanism which mediates internal sound, not that supporting external sound. Tinnitus reflects some impairment in the former mechanism. The tympanic plexus is not only an important part of the internal sound system but it is so related to the tractus solitarius that it may also be an essential integrating mechanism. Further, evidence is presented to show that the tractus solitarius is not a taste center; taste is conceived, not as one of the primary senses, but as a synthesized sense consisting of touch qualities and a quality perhaps akin to vibration. Data from post-mortems of psychotic alcoholics and from the behavior of schizophrenics under insulin indicate that in these psychoses some medullary integrating center, probably the tractus solitarius, is involved. It is hypothesized that both schizophrenic and manic-depressive psychoses are diseases of growth and nutrition in which the normal integration of the tractus solitarius with the rest of the nervous system is upset. The anatomical, clinical, and experimental data supporting these theories are presented and discussed at length.—*L. B. Heathers.*

[See also abstracts 2839, 3043, 3044, 3046, 3057, 3064, 3065, 3068, 3250, 3253, 3256, 3300.]

#### LEARNING, CONDITIONING, INTELLIGENCE

(including Attention, Thought)

2922. **Brace, D. K.** (*U. Texas, Austin, Texas.*) Studies in motor learning of gross bodily motor skills. *Res. Quart. Amer. Ass. Hlth phys. Educ.*, 1946, 17, 242-253.—Four "sport-type," one stunt-type and one motor-rhythm-type learning tests were given to 100 junior high school girls to measure their ability to learn a variety of gross bodily motor skills in a designated number of trials involving 90 performances in each test. The findings are to the effect that (1) there are marked individual differences in ability to learn gross bodily motor skills; (2) the learning of "sport type" skills involves somewhat different abilities from those required to learn to manipulate the body in stunt-type or rhythm-type coordinations; (3) ability to learn "sport-type" motor skills is related rather closely to athletic ability and to speed, strength, agility and power, and very little to ability to learn stunt-type skills. The author claims the greatest contribution of this study

to be its indication that there are probably different types of motor learning, and that motor learning of "sport-type" skills is dependent to a considerable extent upon physical fitness expressed in terms of strength, speed, agility and power.—*F. C. Sumner.*

2923. **Delay, Jean.** *Les trois mémoires.* (The three memories.) *J. Psychol. norm. path.*, 1940-41, 37-38, 374-393.—All the phenomena of amnesia, whether neurological or psychiatric, can be adequately accounted for in terms of Hughlings Jackson's theory of devolution: disintegration proceeding from the least organized and most voluntary functions to the most organized and most automatic functions. The most elementary form of memory shared by men and animals is sensorimotor; it involves recognition and timing but in a purely automatic, biological sense as is evident in the CR. Social memory, on the other hand, is uniquely human; it involves a rational reconstruction of the past with more or less definite time localization distinguishing it from the illusion of *déjà vu* (paramnesia). Liberated from its temporal framework, as in dreams, delirium, dementia, social memory becomes autistic. The negative aspect of autistic memories is their lack of familiarity or time reference (ecmnesia); but there is also a positive aspect: the hypermnesia which points to a breakdown of rational control and its replacement by unconscious dynamisms. In the final stage of mental dissolution only the automatic sensorimotor memories remain. Conversely in the evolution of memory in childhood the three levels appear in reverse order: sensorimotor, autistic, social.—*M. Sheehan.*

2924. **Hachet-Souplet, P.** *L'animal et ses fantômes.* (The animal and his phantoms.) *J. Psychol. norm. path.*, 1946, 39, 322-340.—The facts of animal hysteria and animal training are offered to sustain the Cuviers' explanation of stereotyped, instinctive behavior as the somnambulistic effect of hallucinatory images. Whether reinforcement be accomplished by a single vivid experience or by repetition as in conditioning, the perseveration of the animal's response is due to a projected image of features of the training situation which are no longer present. The characteristic pose of the pointer halted before game which would naturally be its food strongly suggests the hallucinatory dynamics of his behavior. Lacking the intelligence to "reduce" his image (that is, to subject it to criticism) the animal must ordinarily depend upon man's assistance (through reconditioning techniques) for a more correct understanding of such situations, although spontaneous reduction does occasionally occur, as in the case of contagious rebellion against the tamer in a cageful of lions. The author describes an innovation in the method of training dogs of war by conditioning them to respond to a flag rather than to a special master.—*M. Sheehan.*

2925. **Hull, Clark L.** (*Yale U., New Haven, Conn.*) Reactively heterogeneous compound trial-and-error learning with distributed trials and terminal reinforcement. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1947, 37, 118-



135.—Thompson and Dove (18: 1661) questioned the interpretation of Hill's experiment (14: 1261) on compound trial-and-error learning with terminal reinforcement. They suggested that the excess of errors which Hill obtained in the middle of the series rather than at the anterior end was due to the fact that he employed slightly massed practice. The present study repeated Hill's experiment with 72 animals, but employed strictly distributed trials. The results obtained agree exactly with those reported by Hill. A further analysis of the data leads to a theoretical interpretation which purports to show that: "(A) The two types of stimulus generalization gradient generalize in such a way as to accumulate with special strength on the two central choice points. (B) Because the generalized reactions are heterogeneous, this accumulation reduced the percent of correct reactions at the two central choice points below what would be yielded by the goal gradient operating alone."—D. W. Taylor.

2926. Hunt, William A. (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.) **Negro-white differences in intelligence in World War II—a note of caution.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1947, 42, 254-255.—Any group comparisons of the performance of Negroes and whites in War II are of doubtful validity since Selective Service screening standards were apparently different for the groups. Sample records of Naval discharges for neuropsychiatric reasons show a vastly higher proportion of mentally deficient among the Negroes. Since mental deficiency is not service-induced, the standards of acceptance must have been much lower for Negroes than for whites.—C. M. Harsh.

2927. Johnson, Alexander Bryan. **A treatise on language.** Edited, with a critical essay on his philosophy of language by David Rynin. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1947. Pp. ix + 443. \$5.00.—A 23-page introduction presents a biography of this little-known 19th-century-philosopher, also a bibliography of his publications from 1813 to 1857. The treatise on language, given as a course of lectures in 1825, was first published in 1828 and revised in 1836. Johnson states that our knowledge of the Universe is vitiated and limited by our use of language, his main precept being to "interpret language, by nature." Rynin accepts, for the most part, the general formulations of this philosophy. He notes that Johnson anticipated, by a century, contemporary ideas, including the most important results of modern semantics, behavioristic psychology, and the school of logical positivists which echoes his view that language can do no more than name or refer us to "sensible existences," and cannot inform us of their nature which the existences themselves alone can do.—G. E. Bird.

2928. Kellogg, W. N., Deese, James, Pronko, N. H., & Feinberg, M. (Indiana U., Bloomington.) **An attempt to condition the chronic spinal dog.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1947, 37, 99-117.—The conditioned stimulus consisted of 2 a.c. electrical impulses delivered one second apart to the left rear foot. One second later the unconditioned stimulus, a 0.2 sec. d.c.

shock, was applied to the right rear foot, producing a 4 inch flexion reflex. Each of 4 dogs were completely conditioned. Following complete transection of the spinal cord, 1000 additional conditioning trials were given to each dog in 10 separate sessions of 100 trials each. Two distinct response tendencies were obtained in the limb to be conditioned: a slight muscle-twitch or flexing jerk of the leg and, secondly, the crossed-extension reflex. Reasons are presented for regarding the muscle-twitch reaction as a part of the natural response to the conditioned stimulus alone and not as a conditioned response. The changes in the frequency of the muscle-twitch responses are interpreted as cases of reflex sensitization rather than conditioning. 23 references.—D. W. Taylor.

2929. Krueger, William C. F. (Wayne U., Detroit, Mich.) **Influence of difficulty of perceptual-motor task upon acceleration of curves of learning.** *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1947, 38, 51-53.—The learning curves exhibited by the records of 4 groups who tossed rings from varied distances show differences dependent on the difficulty of the task. "As the task shifts from one that is easy for the learner to one that is relatively difficult, corresponding rate of learning will shift from negative to positive acceleration."—E. B. Mallory.

2930. Florence Louise, Sister M. (Marygrove Coll., Detroit, Mich.) **Mental growth and development at the college level.** *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1947, 38, 65-82.—The American Council on Education Psychological Examination was given to 288 college students as freshmen and again as seniors. For the three classes studied, the statistically significant gains in average raw scores ranged from 16.21 to 19.25 points, equivalent to gains of 26 to 28 points in percentile scores, for both the verbal and mathematical components of the test. Those who majored in mathematics made especially large gains in this component, but all liberal arts courses appeared to contribute to improvement in the verbal scores. Correlations between freshman and senior percentile scores were .73 for the Q (mathematical) test; .84 for V (verbal); and .82 for the total test. No significant change in variability was found between the earlier and later scores, a fact which should remind college teachers that instruction must be adapted to individual differences, even at the higher academic levels.—E. B. Mallory.

2931. McClelland, David C., & Apicella, F. S. (Wesleyan U., Middletown, Conn.) **Reminiscence following experimentally induced failure.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1947, 37, 159-169.—Three groups of 14 Ss individually learned a card-sorting task to a criterion of 45 sec. per trial. All were asked to state a level of aspiration before each trial, and a score (purporting to be correct) was reported to them after each trial. To one group the E reported scores such that each S reached his level of aspiration about 2 out of every 3 trials and surpassed it on the third; to the other 2 groups he reported scores such that each S failed to reach his level of aspiration on about 2 out

of 3 trials and just reached it on the third. One failure group proceeded immediately to 10 further trials in which no levels of aspiration were requested. The other failure group and the neutral group were given a short rest during which they practiced with success on a pursuitmeter and then 10 further trials in card-sorting. On the first after-trial the rested failure group was superior to the rested neutral group and about equal to the non-rested failure group. The rested failure and neutral groups improved during the 10 after-trials, whereas the non-rested failure group grew worse. The experiment supports the hypothesis that reminiscence is due to the removal of inhibition.—D. W. Taylor.

2932. Postman, Leo, & Kaplan, Harold L. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) Reaction time as a measure of retroactive inhibition. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1947, 37, 136-145.—"The experimental group learned an interpolated task 2 min. after the original learning, while no interpolation was used with the control group. Both groups were retested 48 hours after the original learning. The original learning series consisted of 20 pairs of unrelated words. The interpolated learning series consisted of 20 word-pairs whose left-hand members were identical with those in the original learning series while the right-hand members consisted of new unrelated words. The relearning series was identical with the original learning series. The anticipation method was used. On all trials, reaction time was recorded by means of a voice-key arrangement. Reaction time for correct responses decreased equally for both groups during the original learning. On all relearning trials, the experimental group showed significantly longer reaction times than the control group. . . . Moderately low correlations were obtained between reaction times and retention loss. As relearning progressed these correlations tended to become negative. Thus, reaction time provides a measure of retroactive inhibition over and above measurement in terms of retention loss. The low correlations between the two measures suggest that two relatively independent processes may be operative."—D. W. Taylor.

2933. Robinson, Mary Louise, & Meenes, Max. (Howard U., Washington, D. C.) The relationship between test intelligence of third grade Negro children and the occupations of their parents. *J. Negro Educ.*, 1947, 16, 136-141.—An analysis was made of the I. Q.'s and parental occupations of 444 third grade Negro children attending Washington, D. C., schools in 1938-39 and 491 similar cases in 1945-46. Both groups had been given the Kuhlman-Anderson Intelligence Test. Parental occupation was determined from teachers' roll books and analyzed according to the Census Bureau occupational classification. It was discovered that contrary to the findings with white American children, only a slight relationship existed between I. Q. of child and occupation of parent for Negro children. However, this relationship was greater for the 1945-46 group than for the earlier one. Correlations of .78 and .64 were found for average

I. Q. and the presence of a radio in the home, and average I. Q. and average rent of the community, respectively. These findings are explained on the basis of cultural factors which influence the I. Q.—A. Burton.

2934. Schachtel, Ernest G. (New Sch. Social Research, New York.) On memory and childhood amnesia. *Psychiatry*, 1947, 10, 1-26.—The factors and conflicts in man and his society which render it difficult or even impossible to remember the past, particularly early childhood, and memory as a function of the living personality to be understood as a capacity for the organization and reconstruction of past experiences and impressions in the service of present needs, fears and interests are discussed in detail. 38-item footnote bibliography.—M. H. Erickson.

2935. Seward, John P. (U. California, Los Angeles.) A theoretical derivation of latent learning. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1947, 54, 83-98.—Employing Hull's system as a framework, a number of revisions and additions are introduced to provide a theoretical basis for the essential facts of latent learning in terms of stimulus and response. Conditioning is considered to be independent of reinforcement, and to be complete in one trial when S and R are simultaneous. "Rate of conditioning is made a negatively accelerated decreasing function of the time separating S and R." Effective habit strength is related to the range of absolute stimulus intensities as well as to the gradient of stimulus generalization. It is held that response to stimulation involves an intervening variable, the *surrogate response*. It is also held that drives in general, and the food drive in particular, are mediated by subcortical neural mechanisms under chemical influence. The theory was tested on data from an experimental report. 49 references.—M. A. Tinker.

2936. Shaw, W. A., & Kline, L. H. (U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.) A study of muscle action potentials during the attempted solution by children of problems of increasing difficulty. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1947, 37, 146-158.—Twenty arithmetic problems were presented one at a time to each of 10 boys. Records were made of muscle action potentials during the attempted solutions of the problems. The results obtained "show that muscle action potentials in significant amounts do accompany the attempted solution of problems. Secondly, as the difficulty value of the problems increases, . . . muscle action potentials also increase." Thirdly, "the group having the greatest intelligence showed the least activity both during rest and during the solving of the problems."—D. W. Taylor.

2937. Simrall, Dorothy. (Mt. Holyoke Coll., South Hadley, Mass.) Intelligence and the ability to learn. *J. Psychol.*, 1947, 23, 27-43.—Nine implications of the theory that intelligence is the ability to learn are investigated. Tests of mental age, practice tests similar to intelligence test items, and tests which would identify factors and at the same time resemble the subtests on an intelligence test



were administered to 95 high school students. Analysis of these data fails to verify any of the nine hypotheses deduced from an operational statement of the theory that intelligence is the ability to learn.—*M. Mercer.*

2938. Stone, Calvin P. (Stanford U., Calif.) **Losses and gains in cognitive functions as related to electro-convulsive shocks.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1947, 42, 206-214.—It is postulated that electro-convulsive shock therapy produces general deterioration of cognitive functions, of which memory losses are only one part. Evidence of post-shock changes was obtained with two parallel forms of the Wechsler Memory Test. Fifteen patients tested just before and after a period of therapy showed a 15% loss of memory. Fourteen patients tested one day after and two weeks after a period of therapy showed a relative gain of 28%. Recovery of mental functions is slow and may not be complete, but this is hard to judge since there is seldom accurate knowledge of abilities before the psychotic outbreak.—*C. M. Harsh.*

2939. Stone, G. Raymond. (Indiana U., Bloomington, Ind.) **Retention of nonsense syllables over short intervals of time.** *Proc. Ind. Acad. Sci.*, 1946, 55, 178-181.—Each subject of a group of 24 college students learned comparable lists of 12 nonsense syllables by the anticipation method under 4 counter-balanced experimental conditions and after 2 periods of practice learning. The control criterion was 2 perfect recitations in succession. After the first anticipation of 7 correct responses, rest pauses of 2, 5, or 20 minutes were inserted. Reminiscence was measured by comparing the number of correct responses on the first trial after the rest pauses, with the comparable trial in continuous learning. A small increase was found after the 2-second rest pause, while decreases resulted from 5- and 20-second pauses. As measured kymographically response latencies increased in the later serial positions but decreased in the middle portions for experimental over control conditions. Hull's concept of *excitatory strength* is brought to bear on the problem.—*H. Hill.*

2940. Taylor, W. S. (Indore Christian Coll., India.) **Reality and fantasy thinking in social reconstruction.** *Indian J. soc. Work*, 1946, 7, 169-175.—The hypothesis that our educated population is fitted to tackle the complex and sometimes obscure problems of social reconstruction by reason of their more objective and realistic thinking is the subject of investigation. 250 college students were given a simple reality-fantasy-preference story test suited to Indian conditions. Each student was given 2 incomplete stories, the second story being given 2 months after the first. The student was first asked to complete the story in his own words as he thought it would end. Then he was given two alternative endings, one of which followed necessarily from the data given in the first part of the story, the other of which was more pleasant but did violence to the data given in the first part of the story. He was asked to state which ending he thought truer, and

then to state which ending he liked better, again giving his reasons. His spontaneous story ending was scored on a 5 point scale (+2 to -2) with reality thinking scored plus. The average score of about 500 story endings came to +.095, indicating that among these college students fantasy thinking is at least as strong as reality thinking. On the other hand, 66% of the students selected the reality ending as being truest while 76% liked more the fantasy ending. Of first importance is it that everything possible be done educationally to counteract this tendency to fantasy thinking on the part of the educated.—*F. C. Sumner.*

2941. Welch, Livingston, & Kubis, Joseph. (Payne Whitney Psychiatric Clinic, New York 21.) **The effect of anxiety on the conditioning rate and stability of the PGR.** *J. Psychol.*, 1947, 23, 83-91.—Rate of conditioning and the stability of the conditioned response (PGR) were studied in a group of 22 normal subjects and 24 patients who presented a clinical picture of anxiety. The patients required a fewer number of trials and there was a tendency for their responses to persist longer than in normal subjects. These results might be considered a partial verification of the Pavlovian hypothesis, if it could be proved that excitability in animals corresponds to anxiety in human beings.—*M. Mercer.*

2942. Wells, F. L. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) **Verbal facility: positive and negative associations.** *J. Psychol.*, 1947, 23, 3-14.—Certain traits assigned in the Grant Study, are studied further. Comparisons are made between Verbal Facility and Sensitive Affect, as opposed to Inarticulate and Physical Science Motivations. The data are examined with reference to Sheldonian psychotypes. From the standpoint of aptitudes, the verbal quantitative dichotomy is emphasized, the former tending toward the social motivations, the latter toward those concerned with the physical world.—*M. Mercer.*

2943. Woodbury, Charles B. **The meaning of Koch and Daniel's results for Hull's theory.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1947, 37, 194-196.—Koch and Daniel (19: 2904) found that rats trained in a Skinner-box habit under strong motivation showed practically zero response strength when tested immediately after satiation. The present analysis shows how this finding may be reconciled with Hull's theoretical formulation of the dependence of excitatory potential on the variables of habit strength and drive strength.—*D. W. Taylor.*

2944. Zimmerman, Frederick T., Burgemeister, Bessie B., & Putnam, Tracy J. **Effect of glutamic acid on mental functioning in children and adolescents.** *Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, Chicago, 1946, 56, 489-506.—The effects of the administration of 1 (+) glutamic acid to 9 patients ranging from 16 months to 17.5 years of age were studied over a period of 6 months during which they were given various dosages of glutamic acid. "The results here reported must be considered tentative because of the smallness of the group, but the consistent improvement reflected

in the psychologic test scores under the conditions of our experiment suggests that glutamic acid may have a genuine facilitating effect on mental functioning in human subjects, as it does on maze learning in the white rat."—K. S. Wagoner.

[See also abstracts 2992, 3066, 3067, 3148.]

#### MOTOR AND GLANDULAR RESPONSES

(including Emotions, Sleep)

2945. Carrothers, George E. (*U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.*) Left-handedness among school pupils. *Amer. Sch. Bd J.*, 1947, 114, No. 5, 17-19.—A survey of 365 schools in Michigan showed that 8.2 per cent of 225,000 pupils were left-handed. Extremely wide variation is found from grade to grade and from one area of the state to another, in the total proportion of left-handedness and in the proportions of boys and girls. It is concluded that environmental left-handedness is relatively greater than it was a generation ago and that it is still increasing.—G. S. Speer.

2946. Code, Charles F., Wood, Earl H., & Lambert, Edward H. (*Mayo Foundation, Rochester, Minn.*) The limiting effect of centripetal acceleration on man's ability to move. *J. aero. Sci.*, 1947, 14, 117-123.—"A study designed to give an estimate of the restrictions placed on man's locomotive ability by exposure to radial *g* (centrifugal force) was made on the human 'centrifuge'. Five subjects were studied. The average time required to don a parachute was increased from 17" at 1 *g* to 1' 15" at 3 *g*, it being uniformly agreed by the subjects tested that they could not don the parachutes at accelerations slightly above 3 *g*. The ability of the subjects to move against the force or at right angles to the force was seriously restricted when the magnitude of the force was 2 to 3 *g*. Progress against the force became impossible at 3 *g*. Moving the body at right angles to the force became impossible in the neighborhood of 4 *g*."—W. F. Grether.

2947. Foucault, M. La loi de l'exercice et les mouvements volontaires. (The law of exercise and voluntary movements.) *J. Psychol. norm. path.*, 1940-41, 37-38, 446-467.—In an earlier study the author found that the time required for the performance of a series of movements showed a regular decrease with age from three years to fifteen years, beyond which it became irregular. Here he reports a series of experiments on a group of eighteen subjects repeating motor tasks varying in complexity from simple movement of objects from one position to another to the stringing of beads. The data obtained can in all instances be fitted to one branch of a hyperbola, supporting the hypothesis that a law of exercise comparable to that which has been found in mental work operates in this case too.—M. Sheehan.

2948. Fraisse, P. Contribution à l'étude du rythme en tant que forme temporelle. (Contribution to the study of rhythm as temporal figure.) *J.*

*Psychol. norm. path.*, 1946, 39, 283-304.—This report of research done at Louvain University between 1935-1937 confirms an earlier suggestion of G. de Montpelier that there are in behavior natural rhythm tendencies governed by regular laws. In this series of experiments chronographic records of rhythms spontaneously adopted or reproduced showed that: (1) time structures in rhythm fit distinctly into either of two classes—long or short, the average ratio between them being over 2; (2) imposed rhythms corresponding closely to preferred spontaneous structures are more accurately reproduced, others tending to be assimilated to these structures; (3) within a middle range of tempos the characteristic long/short ratios are retained, being least variable in the region of the spontaneously chosen tempo; (4) the long and short intervals are perceived as qualitatively different, the former separating sounds, the latter joining them; (5) the interval separating a sequence of rhythmic units is a segregating framework rather than ground (Köhler) for the rhythm which tends to remain unaffected by it unless the interval is shorter than the long-time structure within the figure, in which case a reorganization of the pattern may occur in accordance with the Law of Prägnanz.—M. Sheehan.

2949. Horvath, Steven M., & Freedman, Arthur. (*U. Pennsylvania Hosp., Philadelphia.*) The influence of cold upon the efficiency of man. *J. Aviat. Med.*, 1947, 18, 158-164.—Two experiments were performed. In the first, 22 men lived in a cold chamber at -20° F. for periods of 8 to 14 days. They were tested twice daily before, during, and after exposure to the cold environment. The tests used were: discrimination reaction time to visual stimuli, the Johnson code test, a gear assembly test, and a dynamometer hand grip test. In the second experiment, 70 men were exposed to temperatures of -10° to -14° F. for 3 hours. These men were tested only with the dynamometer. Discrimination reaction time was unaffected by exposure to the cold. Dexterity of the fingers and strength of grip were markedly reduced in the cold. Decreased performance on the code test in the cold is attributed to the loss of finger dexterity.—A. Chapanis.

2950. Logre, J. B., & Fouquet, P. L'exaspération; étude psychologique et clinique. (Exasperation; psychological and clinical study.) *J. Psychol. norm. path.*, 1940-41, 37-38, 346-373.—Exasperation is a specific emotion distinct from anger, hysteria, anxiety, and related states in having a favorable "soil" (i.e. a predisposing temperament), a common method of provocation, and a characteristic form of expression. It is the "anger of the weak," more likely to occur in those of idealistic, sensitive, timid, rejected personalities. Under mounting tension produced by repeated irritations such individuals at length break forth when the strain is no longer tolerable in explosive violence which in contrast to anger is generally unpolarized in its expression and may even involve the destruction of loved objects. Many infantile features appear in the behavior, sug-



gesting its regressive character, and although there is greater danger attached to interfering with an exasperated individual than with an angry one, in an extreme state, the full force of the emotion is likely to be wreaked against the self rather than against another.—*M. Sheehan.*

2951. Mayr, E., & Moynihan, M. Evolution in the *Rhipsidura rufifrons* group. *Amer. Mus. Novit.*, 1946, No. 1321, 1-21.—Despite its short rounded wings and weak flight, the rufous-fronted Fantail has been one of the most successful transoceanic colonizers among birds. Evidence is found for not less than three independent colonizations of Micronesia by this group. The species groups have adapted to an extraordinary geographical variety of habitat requirements, with "primitive" species invariably inhabiting mountain forest or primaeval lowland forest whereas much of the recent spreading of races has involved colonizing of coastal coral islands. At least 16 of the 29 subspecies of *R. rufifrons* have nearly reached the species level, at which sexual isolation is effective under conditions permitting cross-breeding. The success of this widespread group is attributed to "an unusual ability to select from its store of genic variability the particular combination that is best suited for a particular locality."—*T. C. Schneirla.*

2952. Morton, Guy, Cipriani, Andre, & McEachern, Donald. Mechanism of motion sickness. *Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, Chicago, 1947, 57, 58-70.—Motion sickness was produced in human beings and in animals by machines devised to reproduce the movements of a ship or a swing. "Vertical acceleration and deceleration in the long axis of the body with head erect appeared to be the most important element in the production of motion sickness. An increase in the frequency of oscillation resulted in an higher incidence of sickness within the limits of the experiment." Electrocardiograms, electroencephalograms, records of blood pressure showed no significant relationship to motion stimulation. There was a moderate increase in sugar and a reduction of phosphorus in the blood as a result of motion. Animal experiments indicated that dogs were suitable for motion sickness study and that bilateral labyrinthectomy abolished motion sickness in dogs which were previously susceptible. "It is probable that the most important factor in motion sickness in man is stimulation of the utricles by linear accelerations in the vertical plane of the head."—*K. S. Wagoner.*

2953. Patt, Harvey M. (Argonne National Laboratory, Chicago, Ill.) Evaluation of certain tests of physical fitness. *J. Aviat. Med.*, 1947, 18, 169-175.—"A number of physical fitness tests—step-up, oxyhemoglobin reduction time, tilt table, Army Air Forces, dynamometer and body sway—were administered to . . . 105 hospital corpsmen and marines. All subjects were also interviewed by three medical officers who made independent estimates of their fitness." Age, height and weight data are included. Following the test program, the men

were subjected to such a rigorous regime of physical activity that 51 men dropped out from exhaustion. The step-up test, body sway, and medical officers' average ratings were the only measures which yielded significant biserial correlations with performance on the activity test—the *r*'s equal 0.32, 0.39, and 0.37, respectively. The multiple correlation combining these three measures is 0.51. Only a few of the fitness indices show significant inter-correlations.—*A. Chapanis.*

2954. Raven, H. C., & Gregory, W. K. Adaptive branching of the kangaroo family in relation to habitat. *Amer. Mus. Novit.*, 1946, No. 1309, 1-33.—Extant representatives ("living fossils") of various kangaroos are studied which indicate several lines of adaptive radiation from the ancestral free-living *Hypsiprynodon*. One branch is presumed to have adapted itself to conditions in the thickets, another to grassland conditions, and still another to a tree-living existence.—*T. C. Schneirla.*

2955. Rodríguez Montoya, Modesto I. (Instituto Psicopedagógico Nacional, Lima, Peru.) La exactitud y la rapidez de un trabajo uniforme y continuado, en su relación con la edad cronológica y el grado escolar. (The accuracy and speed of a continuous uniform task, as related to chronological age and school grade.) *Bol. Inst. psicopedag. nac.*, Lima, 1946, 5, 65-102.—A numerical card sorting test was administered to 641 schoolboys, 10-15 years old. Accuracy of performance did not vary significantly with either age or school grade, but speed increased with both. Within each age group there was a slight negative correlation between speed and accuracy.—*A. Gladstone.*

2956. Schneirla, T. C. A study of army-ant life and behavior under dry-season conditions with special reference to reproductive functions. I. Southern Mexico. *Amer. Mus. Novit.*, 1947, No. 1336, 1-20.—Field studies were carried out in the dry season on several species of terrestrial army ants in five well separated rain-forest areas in Southern Mexico. Correlated studies were made of colony behavior, particularly the pattern of raiding and nomadism, and of internal colony conditions referable to the reproductive cycle of the queen. The findings indicate that Mexican species maintain in the dry season essentially the same pattern of periodic shifts in predatory and nomadic behavior which the author has described for Panama forms under rainy-season conditions. The basis of the cyclic behavior changes rests in both cases upon the reproductive capacities of the colony queen. The general mechanism of army-ant adaptation to adverse dry-season conditions is discussed.—*T. C. Schneirla.*

2957. Tinker, Miles A. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) Time relations for eye-movement measures in reading. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1947, 38, 1-10.—In this study the author presents a co-ordinated report of data from his previous investigations, to show the relations between eye-movement time and pause duration in reading. While there are significant

individual differences, saccadic movements to the right along a line of print normally extend over a visual angle of from 1 to 4 degrees and take from about 10 to 23 milliseconds respectively. Return sweeps on the average cover about 12 to 20 degrees and take 40 to 45 milliseconds. The changes from about 10 % of the reading time to only about 3 % for eye-movements in going from easy to difficult reading is due to the marked increase in both pause frequency and pause duration required for the more difficult and more complex types of reading. For most reading situations, movements take 6 to 8 % of the reading time. 15 references.—E. B. Mallory.

2958. Tyler, David B. (California Institute of Technology, Pasadena.) **The influence of a placebo, body position and medication on motion sickness.** *Amer. J. Physiol.*, 1946, 146, 458-466.—Some sixty experiments involving approximately 15,000 unselected young men were carried on during "shore-to-shore" and "ship-to-shore" landing barge training operations. Psychic factors were found to be of minor importance in causing motion sickness. No difference in the incidence and severity of sickness was found between control groups and groups given a placebo. Body and/or head position during motion was found to be an important factor. Of various medications tried hyoscine alone, or combined with hyoscyamine, atropine, or certain barbiturates was found to be an effective prophylactic for seasickness.—W. D. Neff.

[See also abstracts 2870, 2962, 2972, 3265.]

#### PSYCHOANALYSIS, DREAMS, HYPNOSIS

2959. Bychowski, Gustav. **The rebirth of a woman: a psychoanalytic study of artistic expression and sublimation.** *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1947, 34, 32-57.—A series of 23 paintings done by a woman analyst are presented and are interpreted in the light of the material the woman was working through in the analytic situation at the time each picture was done.—L. B. Heathers.

2960. Foxe, Arthur N. **The symbolism of the symbol.** *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1947, 34, 169-172.—The effects of symbols of various sorts is discussed.—L. B. Heathers.

2961. Lynkeus, Joseph Popper. **Dreaming like waking.** (Translator's prologue.) *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1947, 34, 184-197.—This is an introduction to, and a translation by A. A. Brill, of a fantasy published in 1900 which antedated and was very similar to Freud's theories regarding dream interpretation.—L. B. Heathers.

2962. Rothenberg, Simon. **Psychoanalytic insight into insomnia.** *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1947, 34, 141-168.—From an intensive analysis of several cases of insomnia, it is suggested that insomnia results when an individual has strong death wishes against someone over a considerable period of time. In the cases presented in the article, the insomnia was precipitated when an actual death was present

or imminent, thus reactivating earlier emotional patterns.—L. B. Heathers.

2963. Watkins, John G. (Welch Convalescent Hosp., Daytona Beach, Fla.) **Antisocial compulsions induced under hypnotic trance.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1947, 42, 256-259.—Six cases are presented in support of the contention that criminal compulsions can be hypnotically induced. The experiments with military personnel showed that they could be made to divulge secret information, and to violently attack officers or friends, although their motivation to resist the suggestions was very strong.—C. M. Harsh.

[See also abstracts 2864, 3157.]

#### BEHAVIOR DEVIATIONS

(including Abnormal Psychology)

2964. Blain, Daniel. (Veterans Admin., Washington, D. C.), & Baird, John H. **The neuropsychiatric program of the Veterans Administration.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1947, 103, 463-466. A description of the Veterans Administration program for the neuropsychiatrically disabled.—R. D. Weitz.

2965. Bond, Douglas D. **How can the flight surgeon better treat anxiety.** New York: Josiah Macy, Jr. Foundation, 1945. Pp. 19-23.—The excellent position of the Flight Surgeon in permanently helping the majority of cases he sees is stressed. The author in simple non technical language discusses the aim of psychotherapy and lists certain "do's" and "don't's" to be followed. The pilot's frequent complete unawareness of conflicts and problems that are significant in the production of illness is stressed. The doctor's own attitude toward the pilot, his willingness to be one of the boys, the problem of giving advice, the advantages of non-directive methods, and the proper granting of leave all come in for brief discussion.—H. E. Page.

2966. Bowman, Karl M. **Review of psychiatric progress 1946: alcohol; geriatrics.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1947, 103, 528-530.—During past year the "Yale Plan" of information center received wide publicity. It appears to be operating successfully. Other plans as those of Alcoholics Anonymous and The Connecticut Plan are discussed. 6 item-bibliography. The most important development in the field of geriatrics is the appearance of two new journals (*Geriatrics* and *Journal of Gerontology*) indicating the increased interest in the subject.—R. D. Weitz.

2967. Braceland, Francis J. **Psychiatric lessons from World War II.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1947, 103, 587-593.—Psychiatry has learned many lessons from war experiences. Difficulties presented themselves as a result of the unpreparedness of psychiatry to handle the problems of war. One of the difficulties pointed up was in the varied and diverse interpretations of diagnostic terminology. A great deal was learned of the importance of fatigue, the use of group therapy and group psychotherapy, and audio-visual aids.—R. D. Weitz.



2968. Brown, J. A. C. *The distressed mind*. London: Watts & Company, 1946. Pp. vii + 154. 2s. 6d.—The problems and methods of psychiatry are discussed in simple language but without distortions of popularization. The first eight chapters survey the background of psychology and psychiatry, the nervous system and the body-mind problem, and the theories of Freud, Jung, Adler and others. The last six chapters describe the symptoms and origins of disorders of intelligence, psychosis, psychopathic states, and neurosis. Examples from literature and from clinical cases are woven into the discussion, with some indications of methods of treatment.—C. M. Harsh.
2969. Davidoff, Eugene. (Craig Colony, Sonyea, N. Y.) *The problem of maladjustment in an Army Service Forces Training Center*. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1947, 105, 500-526.—Types of maladjustment seen by the Personnel Consultation Service in the ASFTC are of two kinds—problems of ineffectuality and of misconduct. These two kinds of problems are analyzed and the methods available for preventing, treating and disposing of them are presented. Suggestions are made regarding the future role and organization of the Personnel Consultation Service.—L. B. Heathers.
2970. Duff, Ivan F., & Shilling, C. W. *Psychiatric casualties in submarine warfare*. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1947, 103, 607-613.—A review of psychiatric casualties occurring aboard submarines while on war patrols is presented. Statistical analysis of the cases described as psychoneurosis unclassified, anxiety and hysteria, psychosis, neuritis, paralysis, epilepsy, migraine, and undetermined diagnosis is given. The importance of the problem in the light of future planning is summarized under the following general headings: (1) selection of candidates for Submarine Service; (2) training of submarine personnel; (3) morale; (4) pre- and post-patrol physical examinations; (5) generous use of rest camps and leaves; (6) confidence in the submarines, their officers, and shipmates.—R. D. Weitz.
2971. Elliott, Leota W. Benito Pérez Caldós and abnormal psychology. In *University of New Mexico, Abstracts of theses . . . 1933-1937*. Albuquerque, 1946. Pp. 29-30. (*Univ. N. Mex. Publ. misc. Ser.*, 1946 No. 1).—Abstract of M.A. thesis, 1936.
2972. Falla, W. A. S. (Bracebridge Heath Hosp., Lincoln, England.) *Fear factors in flying personnel*. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1947, 93, 43-54.—300 heavy bomber crewmen, selected for a minimum of 10 operational sorties, negative personal and familial history for any form of nervous ailment, never removed from flying for any psychological reason, and frank admission of fear while flying, listed in order of importance hazards which induced fear while they were actually engaged in flying. Definitions of each of these hazards, based upon interviews, are given, and differences between pilots, navigators, radiomen, flight engineers, and gunners are reported and discussed.—W. L. Wilkins.
2973. Fromm-Reichmann, Frieda. (Chestnut Lodge, Rockville, Md.) *Remarks on the philosophy of mental disorder*. *Psychiatry*, 1946, 9, 293-308.—Serious mental illness, even after many years duration, can potentially be treated successfully by a collaborative effort between the psychiatrist and the patient by using modified psychoanalysis. A person can emerge from severe mental disorder as an artist of rank. The emotionally and mentally disturbed reactions seen in mental illness differ in degree only, and not in kind, from the reactions of healthy people. Special sensitiveness, alertness and consideration for the past and present suffering of the mentally disturbed is required from the psychiatrist who wants to understand these problems.—M. H. Erickson.
2974. Gibbs, Frederic A. *Medicolegal aspects of electroencephalography*. *J. clin. Psychopath.*, 1946, 8, 57-81.—A general discussion of electroencephalography is presented with special emphasis on idiopathic and post-traumatic epilepsy as it applies to legal cases. The author indicates that there is no Utopian instrument for testing brain disorders, but that the electroencephalogram operates efficiently in cases of epilepsy and organic brain damage. Electroencephalography has its limitations in the functional psychoses, feeble-mindedness, psychoneuroses, typical migraine, cerebral lesions, etc., and the author suggests that the instrument's maximum diagnostic and prognostic value is attained when it is combined with other types of clinical and laboratory examination. After discussing the value of electroencephalographic findings in legal practice, the author presents several court cases to illustrate the instrument's legal usefulness.—G. A. Muench.
2975. Hampton, Peter J. (Western Reserve U., Cleveland, O.) *A descriptive portrait of the drinker: I. The normal drinker*. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1947, 25, 69-81.—The "normal drinker" is defined in such a way as to include two sub-groups, the moderate drinkers and the habitual drinkers. These two groups are alike in that their drinking presents no social problem. They differ chiefly in the frequency of drinking and in the amount consumed. The moderate drinker takes no more than 2 to 4 cocktails or highballs or 1 to 2 quarts of beer at a sitting, and usually only on special occasions. The habitual drinker consumes alcohol almost every day and in larger quantities than the moderate drinker. Basically the moderate and habitual drinker are also alike in that their consumption of alcoholic beverages provides temporary psychological escape from the ills and discomforts of everyday life. Since neither of these types is a social problem, therapy is indicated only for the prevention of a more serious kind of drinking. 30 references.—G. A. Kimble.
2976. Hampton, Peter J. (Western Reserve U., Cleveland, O.) *A descriptive portrait of the drinker: II. The symptomatic drinker*. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1947, 25, 83-99.—Symptomatic drinkers are individuals whose excessive drinking is a symptom of a disturbed mental state. They are classified into the following types: acute alcoholic hallucinosis, alcoholic paranoid

condition, and dipsomania. Acute alcoholic hallucinosis is ordinarily defined as catatonic schizophrenia in its incipient stages and as paranoid schizophrenia in its chronic stage. The symptoms are auditory hallucinations, marked fears, and persecutory delusions. Therapy involves building up the patient's bodily health and then any of the common treatments for schizophrenia. The alcoholic paranoid condition may be a symptom either of paranoia or of paranoid schizophrenia. A typical symptom is the delusion of marital infidelity. Treatment follows that prescribed for all patients addicted to alcohol together with the treatment of schizophrenia or for paranoia, depending on the diagnosis. Dipsomania is regarded as a symptom of either manic-depressive psychosis or of epilepsy. Treatment follows that ordinarily used for the underlying disorder. 59 references.—G. A. Kimble.

2977. Hampton, Peter J. (Western Reserve U., Cleveland, O.) A descriptive portrait of the drinker. III. The psychotic drinker. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1947, 25, 101-117.—The psychotic drinkers are the alcoholic psychotics, including cases of delirium tremens, Korsakoff's psychosis, and pathological intoxication. Delirium tremens is defined as a periodic mental disorder of brief duration resulting from 10 to 15 years of habitual excessive indulgence in alcoholic beverages. The symptoms include anxiety, restlessness, fear, insomnia, nightmares and hallucinations. Of these the hallucinations are the most spectacular in that they are varied and frequently take bizarre forms. Modern emphasis is on the metabolic etiology of the disease. Consequently the treatment is frequently dietary. High calory and high vitamin B<sub>1</sub> diets are prescribed, sometimes with supplementary doses of vitamins A and C. Korsakoff's psychosis often begins with delirium tremens and is sometimes encountered in cases of cerebral arteriosclerosis, lead poisoning, and chronic infection as well as in cases of chronic alcoholism. The outstanding symptoms are anterograde amnesia, impairment of remote memory, disorientation in time and space, confabulation, hallucinations, and aphasia. The age of onset of the disease is commonly around 50. No completely adequate therapy has been devised, but the most promising seems to be vitamin treatment. Pathological intoxication is rare. It is defined as a brief psychotic reaction to small amounts of alcohol. Views on etiology and treatment are at variance from one authority to another. 72 references.—G. A. Kimble.

2978. Hampton, Peter J. (Western Reserve U., Cleveland, O.) A descriptive portrait of the drinker: IV. The stupid drinker. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1947, 25, 119-132.—It has been estimated that feeble mindedness occurs in the inebriate population about 10 times as frequently as it does in the normal population. For the majority of these people, mental deficiency is the basis for their inebriety. Their drinking is an act of imitation. One of the most serious social characteristics of the mentally deficient drinker is his tendency to criminality. This makes

the therapeutic considerations particularly important. The author's contention is that our penal system should provide work camp institutions for these people where they could occupy themselves in outdoor activities and eventually be paroled under very close supervision. 16 references.—G. A. Kimble.

2979. Kallmann, Franz J. Review of psychiatric progress 1946: heredity and eugenics. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1947, 103, 513-515.—Neuropsychiatric literature during the past year reflected steady progress in appraising the effect of genetic phenomenon related to mental disorders. The changing trend was further noticed in standard books of psychiatric post-graduate instruction and in recently published textbooks of abnormal psychology such as that of Landis and Bolles. 35-item bibliography.—R. D. Weitz.

2980. Kanner, Leo. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) Review of psychiatric progress 1946: child psychiatry; mental deficiency. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1947, 103, 530-532.—Two features stand out prominently in the development of child psychiatry during the year of 1946: (1) the increased demand for training facilities in child psychiatry, and (2) the rise of the United States as a world training center. A general review is made of the year's meetings, periodicals and other publications. 24 references.—R. D. Weitz.

2981. Kupper, William H. A study of suicidal soldiers in the European theatre after V-E day. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1947, 105, 299-303.—30 patients were seen at the 191st General Hospital in Paris toward the end of 1945 who had attempted or seriously threatened to attempt suicide. Although it had been expected that many neurotics would react with suicidal ideas at the end of the war, 25 of the 30 patients were psychotics. The remaining five were reactive depressions related to personal problems other than those associated with the horrors or boredom of Army life.—L. B. Heathers.

2982. Langworthy, Orthello, & Whitehorn, John C. Review of psychiatric progress 1946: neuropathology, biochemistry and endocrinology. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1947, 103, 515-519.—Many articles seek to evaluate shock therapies, prefrontal lobotomy and continuous sleep treatment. Several reports illuminate the problem of multiple sclerosis and other demyelinating diseases, suggesting the role of vascular disturbance as an etiologic factor. 43-item bibliography.—R. D. Weitz.

2983. Lewis, Nolan D. C. Review of psychiatric progress 1946: general clinical psychiatry, psychosomatic medicine and psychosurgery. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1947, 103, 535-538.—Some of the more important contributions are reviewed chiefly for their practical application rather than their theoretical interest. 25-item bibliography.—R. D. Weitz.

2984. MacKinnon, Jane. The homosexual woman. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1947, 103, 661-664.—



Self-analysis of a homosexual woman from the point of view of leading a full and happy life reveals the disadvantages of loneliness, inadequacy, and misunderstanding on the part of society. It is suggested that greater social recognition be afforded to them as a means of overcoming their difficulties. Four types of homosexuality in women are described.—R. D. Weitz.

2985. Mathew, Anjilvel. (Kohlapur Teachers' Coll., India.) Some pathological and criminal results of alcoholism. *Indian J. soc. Work*, 1946, 7, 214-223.—The effects of alcoholism are reviewed here under the following categories: (1) removal of inhibition; (2) physiological effects; (3) psychological effects; (4) crime; (5) suicide; (6) pathological mental conditions including alcoholic psychosis in adolescents.—F. C. Summer.

2986. Menninger, William C. (Menninger Clinic, Topeka, Kan.) Psychiatric experience in the war, 1941-1946. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1947, 103, 577-586.—The author speaks of the accomplishments of military psychiatrists and makes recommendations on their findings. Their work resulted in an elaborate treatment plan which included an activity program for psychiatric patients, group psychotherapy technique, psychotherapy under sedation and hypnosis. The official army psychiatric nomenclature was revised. An extensive program which utilized clinical psychologists and psychiatric social workers was established. Recommendations are listed as: (1) a planned course of action in psychiatry; (2) an organized intensive plan of recruiting and selection of men for the field; (3) clarification of concepts; (4) training plans for the medical field; (5) overcoming isolation from medicine; (6) educational program for the public; (7) development of an articulate authority to represent organized psychiatry; (8) plans for contributing psychiatric knowledge in social issues; and (9) preventive program.—R. D. Weitz.

2987. Murray, John Milne. Accomplishments of psychiatry in the Army Air Forces. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1947, 103, 594-599.—The essence of a proposed program in the Army Air Forces was to combine a treatment-teaching program of on-the-job training. The plan also included the organization of the so-called "psychiatric team," composed of psychiatrists, personal physicians, psychiatric social workers, and clinical psychologists.—R. D. Weitz.

2988. Powdermaker, Florence. (Veterans Admin., Washington, D. C.) The neuropsychiatric training program of the Veterans Administration. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1947, 103, 470-472.—A description of the V.A. program for the clinical training of psychiatrists.—R. D. Weitz.

2989. Ripley, Herbert S., (Cornell U. Med. Coll., New York.) & Wolf, Stewart. Mental illness among Negro troops overseas. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1947, 103, 499-512.—Mental illness among Negro enlisted men under white officers stationed on an isolated island in the South West Pacific was found to exist to a greater degree than among white

enlisted men in a similar situation. There was less of an emotional and intellectual adjustment to situations of danger, isolation from women, separation from home, and hard work and discipline among the Negroes than among the whites. The majority of the psychoses among this racial minority was of the paranoid schizophrenic type. The feeling of being the object of racial discrimination was common among them. Among the dynamic factors causing the comparatively high frequency of mental illnesses were (1) a poor selection of men at the Induction Center; (2) the home, educational, and emotional background and problems; (3) the feeling of racial discrimination; (4) the mutual dissatisfaction of the enlisted Negroes and the white officers with each other; (5) the lack of sympathy for men with mental illnesses. 15 references.—R. D. Weitz.

2990. Rosen, Harold (Henry Phipps Psychiatric Clinic, Baltimore Md.), & Kiene, Hugh E. The paranoiac officer and the officer parane. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1947, 103, 614-621.—The article deals with the paranoiac reaction of officers in order (1) to determine the effect of military environment and influences, (2) to learn how the paranoiac has affected subordinates and especially junior officers, and (3) to attain a better understanding of the underlying psychopathology of the disease so that proper consideration may be given psychogenically traumatized subordinates. The aggressive behavior of the paranoiac takes place in a socially shared field. It demands and detrimentally affects a victim who is termed the parane. The problem is seen to be not only a military one, but extends sociologically and politically to world communities. The emphasis is placed on the means which society can develop to protect itself collectively and individually. 11-item bibliography.—R. D. Weitz.

2991. Schletter, Edmund. (Cottage School, Pleasantville, N. Y.) A contribution to the psychology of suicide. *Indiv. Psychol. Bull.*, 1946, 5, 119-124.—This is a description of the ways a suicide had attempted to solve the three great tasks of life: the occupational, the sexual, and the social problems, or, more correctly, how he failed to do so." The author concludes that the two basic psychological mechanisms between which the suicide oscillated were feeling of inferiority and desire for prestige.—S. B. Sarason.

2992. Seashore, Robert H. (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.) Problem solving behavior in conflict situations. *Train. Sch. Bull.*, 1947, 44, 202-210.—Adequacy of work methods determines to a considerable degree individual differences in human abilities, including degrees of personal adjustments. Abnormal behavior consists in using the mechanisms of partial solutions, such as overcompensation, rationalization, repression, fantasy, etc., too frequently, too extensively, or inappropriately. Symptoms are specialized methods of adjustment to problem situations. Careful analysis should show where a person's methods are ineffective and thus psychotherapy should be considered as a problem

in re-education involving the psychology of learning.—W. L. Wilkins.

2993. Simon, Benjamin, O'Leary, James L., & Ryan, James J. Cerebral dysrhythmia and psychopathic personalities; a study of ninety-six consecutive cases in a military hospital. *Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, Chicago, 1946, 56, 677-685.—Electroencephalographic records of 96 patients with a diagnosis of constitutional psychopathic state in accordance with military terminology indicated that the percentage of abnormal records of the patients was not appreciably higher than the percentage of abnormality in normal control groups. However, the investigators did find a higher percentage of records with F-2 and S-2 frequencies than has been obtained for normal controls. Further, their data indicated "no relationship between the severity of different manifestations of psychopathy and the incidence of abnormality in records."—K. S. Wagoner.

2994. Teicher, Joseph D. A study in attempted suicide. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1947, 105, 283-298.—30 consecutive male cases of attempted suicide, omitting officers and psychotics, were studied at a Naval hospital. Two of these were relatively stable individuals suffering from combat fatigue; these men attempted suicide because of insufficient release through other mechanisms of their heightened aggressive reactions and heightened insecurity. Three patients attempted suicide while intoxicated and 1 was mentally defective; 3 of these used attempted suicide as an exhibitionistic method of obtaining sympathy and attention. The remaining patients were all insecure, inadequate persons who had never adjusted well. Many of these had unstable family backgrounds. Their typical response to insecurity-provoking situations was an aggressive reaction. In several instances their suicide attempts were exhibitionistic reactions. 17 references.—L. B. Heathers.

2995. Wagner, Philip S. (Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hosp., Towson, Md.) Psychiatric activities during the Normandy offensive, June 20-August 20, 1944: and experience with 5,203 neuropsychiatric casualties. *Psychiatry*, 1946, 9, 341-364.—The operations and experiences of an exhaustion center in action over a two-month period in Normandy, June 20 to August 20, 1944, are related in detail. Problems in administration, classification, therapy, and disposition are discussed and accounts are given of the various syndromes and their manifestations.—M. H. Erickson.

2996. Walker, Charlotte F., & Kirkpatrick, Barbara B. (Duke U. Hosp., Durham, N. C.) Dilantin treatment for behavior problem children with abnormal electroencephalograms. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1947, 103, 484-492.—A group of behavior problem children of both conduct and neurotic types, with abnormal electroencephalographic findings having no known history of epilepsy were treated with dilantin. The findings support the assumption that organic or metabolic factors might be of etio-

logical significance in the causation of some behavior disturbances. The implications and significance of these cases in terms of prevention or amelioration of adult neuropsychiatric difficulties are discussed. 28-item bibliography.—R. D. Weitz.

2997. Wright, David G. Notes on men and groups under stress of combat: for the use of flight surgeons in operational units. New York: Josiah, Macy, Jr. Foundation, 1945. Pp. 4-19.—The position of the Flight Surgeon in the Squadron is discussed particularly as it relates to the adequate handling and direction of strong emotions present in the pilot. Emphasis is placed upon the pilot as one of a group changing in response to a constantly changing environment. The author proceeds by discussing certain factors that are common to all men and then to ways in which they differ. Characteristics of combat flying personnel that make for enduring success are enumerated and discussed. Special attention is given to fear and to the complications of handling its release of energy. The motivations increasing the combat flier's tolerance to fear are considered. Drive resulting from real and enduring hate of the enemy is discounted. Stresses and tensions imposed by dangers inherent in any flying, stresses imposed locally in certain units, materiel and weather conditions, discomfort in living conditions, lack of confidence in crew and associates are all pertinent to the task of the flight surgeon. The author concludes by summarizing twelve important functions of the Flight Surgeon as aids in the prevention of breakdown and maintenance of efficiency of the combat pilot.—H. E. Page.

#### MENTAL DEFICIENCY

2998. Benda, Clemens E. (Wallace Research Labor., Wrentham, Mass.) Ten years research in mental deficiency; a study based on 200 autopsies. *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1946, 51, 170-185.—A survey of the study of 200 autopsies indicates that a great variety of pathological influences operating before, at, and after birth are the reasons for mental deficiency. Cases of microcephaly, hydrocephaly, vascular incidences, birth injuries, post-infectious conditions, and familial oligocephaly are discussed from the point of view of development. The term "developmental pathology" is suggested as the science of studying the deviations from the norm which occur before development is completed. 21 references.—L. LeShan.

2999. Bradley, A. J. (N. Y. State Dept. Mental Hygiene, Albany, N. Y.) Recreation for the patients in the institutions for mental defectives. *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1946, 51, 301-305.—All physically able, mentally defective patients should take part in recreation programs. Various types of programs and the necessary planning, equipment, space, etc., are discussed.—L. LeShan.

3000. Chipman, Catherine E. (Walter E. Fernald State School, Waverly, Mass.) Psychological variation within a homogeneous psychometric group.



*Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1946, 51, 195-205.—Case histories are given in some detail in support of the thesis that a quantitative psychometric statement has little informative value in its own right. Each person puts the stamp of his own individuality on all such reportable data. A group of 8 patients, ranging in age from 15-4 to 16-7 with I.Q.s from 69 to 74 were selected as being homogeneous from the point of view of situation and psychometric level. They were administered the Wechsler-Bellevue, Healy Picture Completion 2, K. S. (Worcester) Form Boards, Rorschach and Thematic Apperception Tests. Test results and case histories are presented.—L. LeShan.

3001. Clarke, Helen Jane. (*Western State Psychiatric Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa.*) **The diagnosis of a patient with limited capacity.** *J. Personality*, 1946, 15, 105-112.—The client's behavior and history suggested a psychotic condition, possibly schizophrenia. However, a battery of psychological tests, including the Wechsler-Bellevue, the Rorschach, the Rogers Test of Personality Adjustment, and the Rosenzweig Picture-Frustration test, showed that she was a mentally defective immersed in an environment far too difficult for her. On this basis the psychiatrist concluded that psychotherapy was contraindicated but that changes in the environment were needed.—M. O. Wilson.

3002. Douglas, Marcella E. **The Wayne County Training School program; the general educational plan.** *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1946, 51, 271-279.—The purpose of the Wayne County Training School is to rehabilitate the higher grade mentally defective children and return them to the community. The methods by which this is accomplished are presented and discussed. Both vocational and academic training are given and the goal of the program is to integrate the two. Moral guidance is given in the form of religious education.—L. LeShan.

3003. Feldman, Fred. (*Albany Medical Coll., Albany, N. Y.*) **Psychoneuroses in the mentally retarded.** *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1946, 51, 247-254.—Four cases of soldiers with borderline or defective intelligence who developed psychoneuroses in military service are described. The mechanism responsible for their breakdowns is discussed and emphasis is laid on the necessity for complete psychiatric evaluation of these cases. Intelligence must be interpreted as 1 facet of a complex personality. 18 references.—L. LeShan.

3004. Gamble, Clarence J. **Sterilization of the mentally deficient under state laws.** *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1946, 51, 164-169.—The sterilizations of mentally deficient persons reported by state authorities since the beginnings of their programs were 41 per 100,000 population in the 24 states with active programs and 143 for Delaware, the most active state. The failure of the public to understand the lack of effect of sterilization upon sex responses or characteristics retards further expansion of the program.—L. LeShan.

3005. Halperin, Sidney L. (*U. Hosp., Ann Arbor, Mich.*) **Human heredity and mental deficiency.** *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1946, 51, 153-163.—Data are presented on the mental status of parents and offspring involved in 338 matings. 16% of the parents and over 10% of the siblings were mentally defective. The severity of the defect in the patient was found to be inversely related to the mental level of parents and sibs. It is suggested that selection against the defective population would raise the population intelligence in the future, but that deviate groups will always be present.—L. LeShan.

3006. Jeffrey, Mrs. Edward S. (*The Haven 93 Yorkville Ave., Toronto, Canada.*) **The Haven-colony houses.** *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1946, 51, 324-328.—The colony houses of The Haven are regarded as half-way houses between institutional life and the community, for high grade mentally defective girls. The girls do housework in the community returning during off time and at night to the colony house where an intensive recreation program is carried out. Certain problems such as recreation for graduates have not yet been settled.—L. LeShan.

3007. Klauminzer, Frederick A., & Kille, Eleanor C. (*Southbury Training School, Southbury Conn.*) **Training program for middle grade children at the Southbury Training School.** *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1946, 51, 255-263.—The training programs for middle grade defective children at the Southbury Training School are described in detail. The history, and underlying philosophy of the programs, the training given in the pre-school and cottage classes, the content and value of the special activities program, and the training in industrial habits are presented.—L. LeShan.

3008. Menzel, Mariella. (*Letchworth Village, Thiells, N. Y.*) **Methods and techniques used in occupational therapy treatment for the imbecile.** *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1946, 51, 286-295.—Occupational therapy has definite value to contribute to all phases of institutional care of the imbecile. It can train the patient in better habits, ease emotional stress, control abnormal responses, raise feelings of self esteem, and furnish a constructive outlet for unused energy. Methods of accomplishing these ends and 4 case histories are presented.—L. LeShan.

3009. Miller, J. Charles. **Early prognosis in mental defects.** *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1946, 51, 214-218.—A psychogram for mental defectives is presented and discussed. It relates I.Q., C.A., schooling and training, and success in schooling and training. It gives a quick estimate of the practical results of institutional care. The need for the early training of mental defectives is stressed.—L. LeShan.

3010. Paddle, K. C. L. **Botleys Park Mental Deficiency Colony, Chertsey, Surrey, England, during the war, 1939-1945.** *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1946, 51, 306-313.—This hospital served as both an institution for mental defectives and as a 1400 bed clearing hospital during the war. Mentally

defective patients were invaluable in performing such auxiliary services as food production and stretcher bearing. The history of the hospital during the war is presented.—L. LeShan.

3011. Peters, R. B. (Rome State School, Rome, N. Y.) The education program in the Rome State School. *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1946, 51, 280-285.—The education program at the Rome State School is outlined and discussed. Stress is laid on the need for trained and interested teachers to make this type of program a success. The project method is used and academic and vocational training are integrated. An attempt is made to make all training as meaningful as possible.—L. LeShan.

3012. Roberts, A. Dudley. (Lapeer State Home and Training School, Lapeer, Mich.) The Lapeer program. *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1946, 51, 314-323.—The administrative program involved in coordinating a training program in a large institution for mental defectives is presented and discussed. Major features are: a highly flexible Classification and Vocational Training Committee, promotion of employee and patient morale, stress on mental hygiene attitudes, and a psychological-psychiatric approach to defectives with behavior problems. The program leads successively through institution work, paid employment, working parole, and discharge.—L. LeShan.

3013. Rollin, Henry R. (Caterham Hospital, London, England.) Personality in Mongolism with special reference to the incidence of catatonic psychosis. *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1946, 51, 219-237.—Seventy-three cases of mongolism were examined. Behavior disorders before and after admission are noted. 60.2% of the cases showed disorders similar in nature to those occurring in other defectives of the same intellectual level. Mongols can be classified as introvert, extrovert or mixed. In this group, 42.4% were classified as introvert. A catatonic psychosis is described as occurring in 17 cases, all belonging to the introvert type. 17 references.—L. LeShan.

3014. Schachter, M. Une fillette "intelligente" (4 ans et demi) qui ne parle pas encore; syndrome encéphalopathique avec oligophrénie. (An "intelligent" little girl (4½ years of age) who still does not speak. An encephalopathic syndrome with feeble-mindedness.) *Strasbourg-med.*, 1946, 106, 232-233.—This little 4½ year old girl who does not yet speak is not deaf and is to all appearances otherwise normal. The case presented in some detail is diagnosed as one of retarded language development by reason of oligophrenia. While retarded language development can be due to grave auditory defect or to word-deafness, the present case is due to feeble-mindedness despite appearances to the contrary.—F. C. Sumner.

3015. Schlotter, Bertha E. (Department of Public Welfare, Springfield, Ill.) The education of the institutionalized mental defective by means of a social program. *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1946, 51, 264-270.—Social adaptability is highly important

to the well being of mental defectives. Their limitations in intellectual areas are handicaps, but with intensive social training they have a chance to make good adjustments. They should be provided with activities with a social frame of reference allowing them spontaneous behavior which includes freedom to experiment, to make mistakes, and to solve their own problems at their ability level. Examples of social relations in an institution are presented and discussed.—L. LeShan.

3016. Soper, Robert L. (Newark State School, Newark, N. Y.) Occupational therapy; its contribution to the training of mentally deficient patients at the Newark State School. *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1946, 51, 296-300.—An occupational therapy program involving nearly 1200 patients and 20 workers at the Newark State School is discussed from the viewpoint of goals and methods. Stress is laid on the tenet that "the patient is the product" of all handicraft, physical training and recreation classes.—L. LeShan.

3017. Weaver, Thomas R. (Detroit Public Schools, Detroit, Mich.) The incident of maladjustment among mental defectives in military environment. *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1946, 51, 238-246.—Of 8000 mental defectives surveyed, over half of the group adjusted successfully in the Army. Four factors aided adjustment; (1) Personal assets, (2) a military program of proper classification and assignment, (3) a program of group psychotherapy, (4) utilization of social agencies. Three factors aggravated maladjustment; (1) lack of foundation on which to build personality, (2) personality deviations deeply ingrained in the personality structure, (3) poor leadership.—L. LeShan.

3018. Wissman, Joseph A. (Rome State School, Rome, N. Y.) Analysis of the results of the Rome State School Training program. *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1946, 51, 329-336.—The average C.A. and I.Q. of patients admitted to the Rome State School has been steadily diminishing since 1930. Better than 45% of the patients have benefited by training to the extent that can be returned to the community as socially improved within a 15 year period. The effect of training is relatively permanent as indicated by the fact that readmissions consist of 10.34% of the total cases. The influence of various factors such as national agencies on these statistics is pointed out and discussed.—L. LeShan.

#### CLINICAL NEUROLOGY

3019. Arbuse, David I. The Gerstmann syndrome; case report and review of the literature. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1947, 105, 359-371.—The Gerstmann syndrome, due to a left sided lesion in the angular gyrus between the occipital and parietal areas, consists of difficulty in naming, selecting, etc. the fingers of the hand, especially the three middle fingers, of confusion regarding right and left positions in oneself and others, and of difficulty in solving simple arithmetic problems. A case of Gerstmann's syndrome is described and the litera-



ture on the syndrome, both clinical and theoretical, is reviewed. 31-item bibliography.—L. B. Heathers.

3020. Davidson, George A. Psychomotor epilepsy. *Canad. med. Ass. J.*, 1947, 56, 410-414.—Review of the literature appears to favor the view that some degree of memory of the seizure occurs following an attack of psychomotor epilepsy. The author presents from his own experience 2 cases of psychomotor epilepsy involving "crime" in which there was clearly evidenced partial to full memory of the seizure and circumstances just prior to it. Both cases showed brain waves characteristics of epilepsy. Psychomotor epilepsy would appear to differ from idiopathic epilepsy in the nature of the circumstances precipitating the seizure, in the patient's memory of the circumstances of the seizure, and in its resemblance to an emotional fit released by circumstances beyond one's control. The loss of consciousness in psychomotor epilepsy resembles that of petit mal and either accompanies or follows the seizure.—F. C. Sumner.

3021. England, Albert C., Jr. Recent advances in Soviet neurology. *Amer. Rev. Soviet Med.*, 1947, 4, 354-361.—This is a review article covering Russian literature of the past two years. The fields reviewed include encephalitis, epilepsy, and nervous system injuries. It is noted that the orientation of the Russian writers springs from the basic contributions of Pavlov, with frequent reference to Cannon, Penfield, Sherrington, Adrian, and Bronk. "What this means is that the Russians basically think of the sympathetic nervous system in connection with most clinical disturbances." 45-item bibliography.—L. C. Mead.

3022. Graham, Frances K., & Kendall, Barbara S. (Washington U., Sch. Med., St. Louis, Mo.) Note on the scoring of the Memory-for-Designs Test. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1947, 42, 253.—Correcting a previous error the authors explain that limited or forgotten designs get zero scores for differentiating brain-damaged subjects, whereas reversals are very symptomatic. (See 20: 4616).—C. M. Harsh.

3023. Hall, Calvin S. (Western Reserve U., Cleveland, O.) Genetic differences in fatal audiogenic seizures between two inbred strains of house mice. *J. Hered.*, 1947, 38, 3-6.—An audiogenic seizure is a behavior pattern observed in rats and mice elicited by auditory stimulation such as an airblast or a Galton whistle, and which is characterized by frenzied running terminating in convulsion. In the present study 30 male mice inbred *dba* and 28 mice inbred C57 at the Johnson Laboratory, all approximately 35 days old, were subjected to two-minute auditory stimulation by a clanging bell. The two strains of mice differed markedly in their susceptibility to audiogenic seizure. In the case of the *dba* strain, a high proportion died following convulsion, whereas audiogenic seizures rarely occurred for the C57 mice. The susceptibility to audiogenic seizures has been indicated by a number of experiments. 28 references.—G. C. Schwesinger.

3024. Hohman, Leslie B. (Duke U., Durham, N. C.) Help the cerebral palsied grow up. *Crippled Child*, 1947, 24, No. 6, 20-21.—Children with cerebral palsy must not be allowed to exploit their handicaps. They must learn to be as independent as possible. This requires the development of an inner drive, constructive interest, early training, social graces, and employment experience.—G. S. Speer.

3025. Kogan, Kate Levine. (Western State Psychiatric Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa.) The diagnosis of a patient with organic defect. *J. Personality*, 1946, 15, 113-120.—The Wechsler-Bellevue, Graphic Rorschach, and Rosenzweig Picture-Frustration tests were administered to a paretic to determine the effects of the disease upon his thinking and emotional processes. In this case, where no problem as to diagnosis existed, the tests showed that the emotional maladjustments observed were a result of poor mental control due to organic impairment. They also made it possible to follow the course of the disease as it was affected by therapy.—M. O. Wilson.

3026. Lennox, William G. (Harvard U. Med. Sch., Boston, Mass.) The genetics of epilepsy. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1947, 103, 457-462.—Study of the evidence of epilepsy among 12,119 of the near relatives of 2130 epileptics and among 55 twin pairs affected by seizures, together with analysis of the brain wave records of 470 relatives and of the 55 twin pairs leads to the conclusion that epilepsy per se is not inherited but a tendency or predisposition is inherited. The incidence of epilepsy is higher among near relatives if the patient is a female, if mental abnormality was present at birth, if the patient's epilepsy began early in life and if pathology of the brain was not evidenced prior to the seizures. Limitations and values of electroencephalogram tracing are discussed. 16 references.—R. D. Weitz.

3027. Lennox, William G., & Davis, Jean P. (Harvard U. Med. Sch., Boston, Mass.) Review of psychiatric progress 1946: epilepsy. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1947, 103, 522-524.—The articles on the subject are below average in number presumably as an aftermath of the war and the curtailment of the program of the section of convulsive disorders of The American Psychiatric Association. The most substantial contributions proved to be in the field of therapy. The use of drugs is evaluated in several investigations. Investigations on the background of epilepsy have been relatively neglected. 30-item bibliography.—R. D. Weitz.

3028. Rose, Augustus S., & Solomon, Harry C. Review of psychiatric progress 1946: neurosyphilis. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1947, 103, 524-527.—The literature of neurosyphilis in 1946 was again dominated by the subject of penicillin therapy. It was concluded that penicillin has proved to be the most effective single therapeutic agent thus far discovered in the treatment of neurosyphilis. 14-item bibliography.—R. D. Weitz.

3029. Sarason, Seymour B., & Sarason, Esther Kroop. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) The dis-

criminatory value of a test pattern with cerebral palsied, defective children. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1947, 3, 141-147.—Eighteen cases of cerebral palsy in an institution for defectives were given the Stanford-Binet, Form L, the Arthur Performance Scale, and the Rorschach. On the basis of their responses on these 3 tests, the S's were classified into 2 groups, those where cerebral pathology was the probable cause of the mental deficiency and those where factors other than cerebral pathology were probably primary. EEG records were then taken. 6 of 8 S's in the former group showed grossly abnormal EEG's while only 2 of 9 S's in the latter group had slightly abnormal records. The group in which cerebral damage was a primary factor did better on the Binet than on the Arthur, had marked difficulty on Binet items requiring the reproduction of form relationships, and had poor form quality and difficulty in responding to color on the Rorschach.—*L. B. Heathers.*

3030. Sheps, Jack G. Intelligence of male non-institutionalized epileptics of military age. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1947, 93, 82-88.—The intelligence of all male non-institutionalized epileptics of military age (18 to 40) in Military District 2 of Canada (French speaking men omitted) was tested by the Canadian Army Revised Examination M and found to be only slightly lower than that of the general population—but significantly so. An important difference was found in the figure construction sub-test. Incidence of epilepsy was 0.39 per cent. 15 references.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

3031. Skillern, Penn-Gaskell. Clinical observations on: (I) cutaneovisceral (somato-sympathetic) reflex arcs; (II) the role of hypermyotonia in bodily aches and pains. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1947, 105, 449-464.—Cutaneous stimulation, such as cold air on the back of the neck, may stimulate somatic and visceral reflex arcs causing muscle spasms and pains and leading to the activation of the sympathetic nervous system and to a diminution in the activity of the parasympathetic system. A medical technique is described for blocking the afferent limb of the somatosympathetic reflex arc with procaine thus reestablishing parasympathetic activity. When the "echo" pains, the area affected being determined by the part of the nervous system involved, are reduced in area, the pains at the focal neurological area may then be blocked. The nature of the technique and the conditions for which the technique is useful are described.—*L. B. Heathers.*

#### PSYCHOSES

3032. Düss, Louisa. Fonction psychologique du nom propre dans la reconstruction de la personnalité d'une schizophrène. (Psychological role of her own name in the reconstruction of a schizophrenic's personality.) *J. Psychol. norm. path.*, 1946, 39, 350-366.—The identification of the self with the name evolves gradually with the emergence of awareness of one's own personality as something distinct from those about him. Two stages in the process may

be distinguished: in the more primitive the name is the nucleus of the self and may stand as a magical surrogate for it; later the name becomes a conscious symbol of the self. As evidence of regression to the earlier level of "pre-symbolic participation," the writer analyzes the trend of the babblings of a schizophrenic the ultimate remission of whose symptoms coincided with her final success after a 3 day struggle in reconstructing her own name. In contrast, 2 neurotic cases are described in which the patients' hostile or narcissistic reactions to their names indicated regression to a relatively advanced stage of ego development, superego demands in both instances being satisfied through the name standing as a conscious symbol of the self.—*M. Sheehan.*

3033. Kraus, P. Stefan. Report on two cases of psychosis with Oedipus panic treated successfully with electroshock. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1947, 105, 420-427.—Two cases of psychotic episodes in adolescent boys treated by electroshock are described. It is suggested that shock treatment is effective because it forces a release of accumulated tensions, leading to a diminution of libidinal strivings and conflicts. On awakening from shock, the libidinous strivings can be reorganized since the ego is in a stronger position than it is on awakening from ordinary sleep.—*L. B. Heathers.*

3034. Lowenbach, Hans, & Greenhill, Maurice H. (Duke U. Sch. Med., Durham, N. C.) The effect of oral administration of lactic acid upon the clinical course of depressive states. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1947, 105, 343-358.—45 depressed patients without involutional melancholia and 17 normals were given doses of 25 cc. of lactic acid USP and 25 cc. of sodium lactate dissolved in 300 cc. of milk. No other sedation and no therapy accompanied treatment. Daily records were kept on the patients' behavior by the authors and by attendants. 26 patients improved enough on this treatment alone to return home. The pattern of change in the improved patients was similar from patient to patient; the patient became relaxed and slept better, began to be more sociable and responsive in behavior, and finally began to talk in less depressed terms. Blood lactic and puruvic acid curves were determined on 31 patients and some normals and compared with the curves generally found after electroshock and with curves for a control group of 6 S's after working on a cycle ergometer. The increase in the curves was less after dosage than after work but the effects lasted longer. Patients differed from normals in that the blood curves increased more, the lactic acid curve did not return to the resting level until the patient began improving, the puruvic acid curve retained 2 peaks unless the patient improved. It is suggested that convulsive therapy may be considered a severe, concentrated form of muscular activity.—*L. B. Heathers.*

3035. Pai, M. Narasimha. The nature and treatment of "writer's cramp." *J. ment. Sci.*, 1947, 93, 68-81.—From 1941 to 1946 of 1880 admitted patients who filled out a questionnaire before initial



psychiatric interview 171 showed incoordination of muscles of the hand resulting in writing disturbances. Tremulous writing was found in those suffering from acute and severe anxiety neurosis; spastic, cramped, ataxic, or jerky writing in those with neuroses with marked hysterical reactions; slovenly and almost illegible writing, suggesting paralytic disturbances, in those suffering from organic diseases of the central nervous system. 40-item bibliography.—W. L. Wilkins.

3036. Pfeffer, A. Z., & Ruble, Dorothy Cleek. Chronic psychoses and addiction to morphine. *Arch. Neurol. Psychiat., Chicago*, 1946, 56, 665-672.—A study of chronic psychoses in 19 patients addicted to morphine and of 25 nonpsychotic patients addicted to morphine indicate "that the habitual use of morphine does not cause a chronic psychosis or an organic type of intellectual deterioration."—K. S. Wagoner.

3037. Polatin, Phillip, & Hoch, Paul. (N. Y. State Psychiatric Institute, New York.) Diagnostic evaluation of early schizophrenia. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1947, 105, 221-230.—Since many early schizophrenics are diagnosed and treated as neurotics, it is important to find some of the early indicators of schizophrenia. No single symptom is pathognomic of this disorder but a constellation of particular symptoms strongly suggests its presence. Among these symptoms are shyness and seclusiveness, especially if accompanied by the complaint of being unable to reach others emotionally, timidity, marked mood fluctuations often accompanied by ideas of persecution or self-reference, and a generalized state of anxiety which expresses itself in many different ways simultaneously so that both hysterical and compulsive features are present. In discussing his condition the schizophrenic, unlike the neurotic, does not attempt a logical explanation of his symptoms and does mention quickly and spontaneously in a detached fashion many psychosexual problems. Hysterical reactions without apparent cause and somatic complaints without adequate affect are frequently seen.—L. B. Heathers.

3038. Reitman, F. (Netherne Hosp., Coulsdon, England.) The "creative spell" of schizophrenics after leucotomy. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1947, 93, 55-61.—Four paintings and one musical composition are reproduced to illustrate the function of a post-operative creative spell in two patients. One such spell subserved a cathartic function; in the other case the leucotomy modified the creative spell of a female piano teacher of IQ 150. Implications and relationships to surrealist art trends are drawn.—W. L. Wilkins.

3039. Stockings, G. Tayleur. (City Mental Hosp., Birmingham, England.) The depersonalization syndrome. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1947, 93, 62-67.—The de-realization-depersonalization syndrome is a form of affective disorder in which feelings of unreality and changed personality are the most prominent symptoms. It is characterized by five cardinal symptoms: reality disturbance, affective disorder,

thought disturbance, cephalic paraesthesia, and absence of projection features. As these cases, mostly of CA 20 to 30, have a high degree of responsiveness to anoxic therapy, treatment should be electroanoxia.—W. L. Wilkins.

#### PSYCHONEUROSES

3040. Ackerman, Nathan W. Antisemitic motivation in a psychopathic personality; a case study. *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1947, 34, 76-101.—A case study of a patient with antisemitic attitudes is described in detail to show the relationships between these attitudes and the patient's deeper emotional attitudes and basic character structure.—L. B. Heathers.

3041. Braatöv, Tryvge. (Ullevaal Hosp., Oslo, Norway.) Experimental neurasthenia and intellectual overstrain. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1947, 105, 477-492.—An analogy is drawn between three cases in which, after strenuous and continuous mental work, the patients found themselves unable to continue working in their chosen fields, and Liddell's experimental work on sheep. It is suggested that both conditions, in the sheep and in the human beings, may be the result of diffuse cerebral damage. The difficulty that an over-worked doctor has in listening to these cases sympathetically is stressed.—L. B. Heathers.

3042. Cammisa, J. J. V., & Moloney, James Clark. Separation anxiety. *Ment. Hyg., N. Y.*, 1947, 31, 229-236.—Separation anxiety, experienced by some who would rather remain secure in the service than hazard civilian life, should be studied from the point of view of passive dependent personality. This neurosis may be aggravated by service conditions, but is essentially an internal lack of capacity for average adjustment and should not be regarded as a continuing responsibility of the Veterans Administration.—W. L. Wilkins.

3043. Davenport, R. C. Ocular psychoneuroses. *Trans. ophthalm. Soc. U. K.*, 1944, 64, 24-28.—Eye complaints may be roughly divided into those with an obvious organic state to cover the symptoms, those where there is present an incontrovertible organic lesion upon which is overlaid the element of neurosis, and those with quite inadequate organic grounds. Crucial for the recognition of psychoneurotic overlay as well as the more defined psychoneuroses are: (1) an appreciation of the personality make-up of the individual meeting the stresses of life; (2) absence of organic state to cover the symptoms after careful examination; (3) relief of symptoms with insignificant correction or persistent complaint despite every possible correction of organic difficulty; (4) ascertainment of what the patient has to gain from the eye complaint.—F. C. Sumner.

3044. Daggart, J. H. Ocular psychoneuroses. *Trans. ophthalm. Soc. U. K.*, 1944, 64, 29-36.—Certain elements in the case history such as the patient's attitude toward his occupation, emotional tension, fantastic symptoms, or suggestibility can lend support to a diagnosis of ocular psychoneurosis.

During the examination the hesitant answering of questions, inconsistent performance on the ocular test, perplexity in the Maddox rod test and in the Bishop Harman diaphragm test, frequent blinking, flinching, squeezing together of eyelids, and absence of any organic handicap are features of the ocular psychoneurotic. Difficulty in a differential diagnosis between malingering and psychoneurotic inhibition is encountered only at the borderline. Minor cases may be helped by joint discussion between patient and the ophthalmic surgeon or by prescribing glasses of small refraction error and having nothing to do with the so-called eyestrain; serious cases should have psychiatric treatment.—*F. C. Sumner.*

3045. Fabing, Howard D. Cerebral blast syndrome in combat soldiers. *Arch. Neurol. Psychiat., Chicago*, 1947, 57, 14-57.—A study of 80 patients who manifested the blast syndrome as a result of being subjected to a nearby explosion during the war. A description and summary of the clinical manifestations, laboratory evidence, and therapeutic procedure are presented. "It was found that memory for the unconscious period could be recalled under chemical hypnosis and it was therefore an amnesia of the type seen in hysteria. Furthermore, it was noted that there was dramatic relief of symptoms in cases in which there was good conscious recall for the amnesic material." A technique of therapeutic value in more than 90 per cent of cases, involving chemical hypnosis is described employing "intravenous injection of sodium pentothal to produce chemical hypnosis and exploration of the amnesic material, followed by rapid waking with intravenous injection of nikethamide."—*K. S. Wagoner.*

3046. Gillespie, R. D. Ocular psychoneuroses. *Trans. ophthalm. Soc. U. K.*, 1944, 64, 41-45.—The wish not to see, whether conscious or unconscious, anxiety (uneasiness of mind), emotional tension, fear, suggestion produced by medical examination can and do bring about disorders of the visual apparatus. These latter include all degrees of hysterical loss of visual acuity up to complete blindness. Also may be included nightblindness, disorders of color vision, and of convergence and accommodation. Muscular imbalance, i.e., heterophoria was found in 60 air crews with a frequency 4 times higher than in normal population. A considerable proportion of the cases were of a psychogenic character, i.e., due to emotional disturbance producing either an upset of the compensatory muscular effort made to overcome innate defects of balance, or fatigue in the muscular apparatus making necessary a greater effort of compensation so that a latent imbalance may become manifest. It is believed worthwhile to consider the psychiatric aspect of the case wherever heterophoria in any of its forms appears to be producing symptoms or to be interfering with working efficiency in some way.—*F. C. Sumner.*

3047. Gurvitz, Milton S. The intelligence factor in psychopathic personality. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1947,

3, 194-196.—"The intelligence rating of 851 psychopaths and 3649 non-psychopaths, all inmates of a Federal Penitentiary, were compared and found not to be significantly different by the  $\chi^2$  technique. The distribution of both groups, considering the percentage of Negroes, was approximately normal. It was concluded that intelligence is not a significant factor in the diagnosis of psychopathic personality." Judgments regarding the intelligence ratings, not scores, were based on all the data available—the results of group and individual tests, clinical impressions, and case history material.—*L. B. Heathers.*

3048. Himmelweit, H. T., Desai, M., & Petrie, A. An experimental investigation of neuroticism. *J. Personality*, 1946, 15, 173-196.—By means of 11 personality tests and a questionnaire administered to 105 psychiatric service patients and 93 surgical service patients as controls, an attempt was made to build a picture of the differences between neurotics and non-neurotics. By factorial analysis, a neuroticism factor was isolated. The battery, with a validity coefficient of .80, discriminated very significantly (C.R., 8) between normal and neurotic groups. 31 references.—*M. O. Wilson.*

3049. Houk, Theodore W., & Robertson, Yvonne. Diagnosis of hypoglycemia-neurosis with Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory. *Northw. Med., Seattle*, 1946, 45, 923.—A relationship is reported between hypoglycemia and neurosis. A neurotic is defined as one having a combination of clinical symptoms of neurosis plus evidences of neurosis on the personality inventory. Hypoglycemia is defined as a condition in which the patient's major symptoms are aggravated when the blood sugar falls to its lower levels in a 6-hour glucose tolerance test, with the neurotic symptoms diminishing when the blood sugar is at its higher levels. Patients with hypoglycemia and neurosis follow a definite pattern in their deviate answers to 20 of the inventory's questions. Twelve of the 13 neurotics with hypoglycemia scored 14 or more deviate answers on these 20 questions as against a control group of 20 patients with normal personality inventories scoring less deviate answers on these same 20 questions.—*F. C. Sumner.*

3050. Karpman, Ben. (St. Elizabeth's Hosp., Washington, D. C.) Passive parasitic psychopathy: toward the personality structure and psychogenesis of idiopathic psychopathy (anethopathy). *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1947, 34, 102-118.—In a previous paper, (see 20: 2750) the author differentiated true psychopaths into two groups—the more common, aggressive, predatory type and the less common, passive, parasitic type. This paper is an analysis of the case history and emotional and fantasy reactions of a patient of the latter type.—*L. B. Heathers.*

3051. Karpman, Ben. (St. Elizabeth's Hosp., Washington, D. C.) Passive parasitic psychopathy: toward the personality structure and psychogenesis of idiopathic psychopathy (anethopathy). Part II: Mechanisms, processes, psychogenesis. *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1947, 34, 198-222.—This part of a



continued article, analyzes the emotional, intellectual, and sexual life of a passive parasitic psychopath. The patient is one who has never become an adult, who is shallow and egotistical in all spheres of life, who is only interested in the immediate gratification of his needs. Since environmental factors do not seem closely related to the personality structure developed, it is suggested that perhaps constitutional factors are of primary importance in determining this type of personality structure.—L. B. Heathers.

3052. Kinberg, Olof. On the concept of "psychopathy" and the treatment of so-called "psychopaths." *J. ment. Sci.*, 1947, 93, 93-100.—The psychiatric literature shows that the diagnosis of psychopath and psychopathy does not satisfy any of the logical claims of clinical diagnosis. The terms have no venerable descent of theology or philosophy but derive from medical thought muddle. Present treatment, whether mental hospital or prison, is patently inadequate and there should be set up a medico-social treatment center belonging neither to prison administration nor to mental hospital organization.—W. L. Wilkins.

3053. Liddell, H. S. (Cornell U., Ithaca, N. Y.) The experimental neurosis. *Annu. Rev. Physiol.*, 1947, 9, 569-580.—This review covers the period from 1941 to 1946. The reviewer discusses the relation between animal neuroses and human mental disorder, the recent experiments dealing with the aetiology of animal neuroses and further manifestations of experimental neurosis. 26 references.—C. Pfaffmann.

3054. Meng, Heinrich. (U. Basle, Switzerland.) Zur seelischen Erkrankung und Gesundung der Süchtigen. I. Forel, Bleuler, Freud. (On the psychic illness and recovery of the addicted. I. Forel, Bleuler, Freud.) *Wendepunkt*, 1946, 23, 205-210.—The ideas of Forel, Bleuler and Freud concerning addiction to intoxicants are reviewed.—F. C. Sumner.

3055. Meng, Heinrich. (U. Basle, Switzerland.) Zur seelischen Erkrankung und Gesundung der Süchtigen. II. Über Konstitution, Konstellation, Krankheitsanfälligkeit und Charakter der Süchtigen. (On the psychic illness and recovery of the addicted. II. Constitution, constellation, pathogenic susceptibility and character of the addicted.) *Wendepunkt*, 1946, 23, 248-253.—The supposedly inherited nature of psychically conditioned addiction is discussed. That addiction is frequently found in persons from families with psychopathological taint should not blind one to the role of the social factor even in such cases. The greatest number by far of alcoholic addicts show no hereditary taint but rather come by their addiction through imitation, bad companions, pleasure in drinking, and vocation. Psychoanalysis shows that the lion's share in character-formation goes to the experiences of childhood and puberty: that the addicted have experienced severe psychic injuries in childhood and puberty. Rendered incapable of

enduring the full reality of life, they have seized upon intoxicants as a means of protecting themselves from reality.—F. C. Sumner.

3056. Meng, Heinrich. (U. Basle, Switzerland.) Zur seelischen Erkrankung und Gesundung der Süchtigen. III. Psychohygiene der Süchtigkeit, speziell des Alkoholismus. (On psychic illness and recovery of the addicted. III. The mental hygiene of addiction, particularly of alcoholism.) *Wendepunkt*, 1946, 23, 281-286.—The most important thing for the prevention of alcoholism is the recognition in childhood of individuals disposed by circumstances to addiction and the rendering of assistance to them in mastering the burden of conflict. Here the psychohygienic indications are a wholesome fulfillment of the natural yearnings of the child or else a guidance to more healthy substitute satisfactions than that afforded by addiction to intoxicants.—F. C. Sumner.

3057. Morgan, O. Gayer. Ocular psychoneuroses. *Trans. ophthal. Soc. U. K.*, 1944, 64, 52-54.—Cases of artefact conjunctivitis are presented in which the cause has been definitely traced to a self-inflicted condition owing to thwarted ambition or to domestic unhappiness.—F. C. Sumner.

3058. Phillips, E. Lakin. (Dept. Education, St. Paul, Minn.) War neurosis: I. A preliminary study of clinical and control groups. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1947, 3, 148-154.—The need for using control groups in analyzing factors related to the development of war neuroses is emphasized by comparing a control group of 116 combat soldiers with two clinical groups of 116 and 50 soldiers with combat exhaustion, one of the clinical groups being more comparable to the control group than the other. The conclusions based on the comparison of the control group with each clinical group are quite different indicating that, without adequate controls, the importance of various factors in producing combat exhaustion cannot be evaluated.—L. B. Heathers.

3059. Phillips, E. Lakin. (Dept. Education, St. Paul, Minn.) War neurosis: II. A second study of clinical and control groups. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1947, 3, 155-164.—A 75-item questionnaire was given to 102 war neurosis patients in a neuropsychiatric unit in a combat zone and to 2 control groups, a group of 119 soldiers without combat experience and 27 soldiers with combat experience but not as much as the clinical group. The "best" response to each item was determined from the judgments of 7 psychiatrists. The questionnaire was divided by inspection into 3 scales dealing with pre-army adjustment, army adjustment, and attitudes towards war, peace, etc., respectively. The scale which best differentiated war neurosis patients from both control groups was the one concerned with pre-army adjustment. The difficulty in obtaining valid differentiating items without adequate control groups is emphasized.—L. B. Heathers.

3060. Redslob, E., & Brini, A. Les méfaits de la "Symphonie Pastorale." (The dangers of "La Symphonie Pastorale.") *Ann. d'ocul.*, 1947, 106,

104-106.—The record of a clinical case of hysterical blindness occurring in a young girl of 14 as a result of seeing the French film "La Symphonie Pastorale."—(Courtesy of *Ophthalm. Lit.*)

3061. Rockwell, Fred V., & Simons, Donald J. The electroencephalogram and personality organization in the obsessive-compulsive reactions. *Arch. Neurol. Psychiat., Chicago*, 1947, 57, 71-77.—The electroencephalograms of 24 patients who showed obsessive-compulsive symptoms were studied. Of the 24 patients, 11 were considered to have stable and well organized personalities, and 10 of the patients of this group had normal electroencephalograms. Ten of the 24 patients were diagnosed as psychopathic personality and all of these patients exhibited abnormal EEGs. Two of the three remaining patients not classified in either of the above groups also gave abnormal EEGs. Hence abnormal EEGs were evident in 13 out of 24 patients with obsessive-compulsive symptoms. The abnormal EEGs were characterized by excessive quantities of slow (3 to 7 per second) waves. The data indicate that electroencephalographic abnormalities are associated with certain types of psychopathic personality.—K. S. Wagoner.

3062. Rosenzweig, Saul. (Western State Psychiatric Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa.) The dynamics of an amnesic personality. *J. Personality*, 1946, 15, 121-142.—The client was the inferior member of a pair of twin boys adopted in infancy by parents both of whom were of middle age. Tests used included the Rorschach, TAT, Goodenough, Picture-Frustration, Minnesota Multiphasic, Wechsler-Bellevue, and the Photoscope test, a projective test to measure psychosexual interest and status. The social and psychiatric histories and the test results supported the hypothesis that the patient had a dissociable personality and that his amnesic and fugue episodes were escapes from intolerable problems at home and within himself. He became a rebel and fugitive from some domestic or occupational situation. Somewhere during the flight, dissociation set in to permit him further escape from anxiety aroused by realization of the flight. Thus a basis was provided for understanding and treating the patient.—M. O. Wilson.

3063. Seidler, Regina. Hattie the marionette. *Indiv. Psychol. Bull.*, 1946, 5, 99-105.—The author describes a girl who presented the picture of a marionette. "She acted, moved, by virtue of somebody else; she was, so to speak, a mechanism, a mechanical toy." Teachers and students considered the girl feeble-minded. The way in which this girl was treated so that she became an average student with normal behavior in a year and a half is described.—S. B. Sarason.

3064. Stewart, D. Stenhouse. Ocular psychoneuroses. *Trans. ophthalm. Soc. U. K.*, 1944, 64, 54-57.—Some evidences are cited of the intimate association of the eye and the ego, of "eye-consciousness" and "I-consciousness." Photophobia, nightblindness, mist before the eyes, agony behind

the eyes, are seen stemming in the person of below average intelligence from a defense against a feeling of inadequacy to the task imposed upon him, and in the person of superior intelligence from an obsessional meticulousness in work jobs which he knows could be performed perfectly by others less able.—F. C. Sumner.

3065. Traquair, H. M. Ocular psychoneuroses. *Trans. ophthalm. Soc. U. K.*, 1944, 64, 37-41.—Diagnosis of psychological impairment of vision is essentially a search for inconsistencies, i.e., for manifestations of a disordered psyche in contrast to evidence of a disordered physical mechanism. The patient's recital of his symptoms should be listened to carefully and patiently, the objective examination should be thorough. In testing the visual acuity, an attempt should be made to alter the field by suggestion which, if successful, is of value in diagnosis. The causes of psychogenic visual symptoms are fear, personal maladjustment, opticians' advertisements, articles in daily press, thoughtless or unconsidered remarks and advice from friends and doctors, oversolicitude and over-treatment in comparatively simple conditions, the patient's domestic and occupational circumstances which may form basis for development of escape symptoms. The chief elements in the treatment of mild cases by the oculist are explanation, distraction, encouragement in the form of what is called "therapeutic conversation." Severe cases should be turned over to professional psychiatrists.—F. C. Sumner.

3066. Weickhardt, George D., & Langenstrass, Karl H. (St. Elizabeth's Hosp., Washington, D. C.) Psychosynthesis of amnesia; report of two cases treated by hypnosis. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1947, 105, 238-254.—The degree of effectiveness of hypnosis in treating 2 cases of amnesia, each of several years' duration, is described. Both cases were elderly men, with histories of recurrent amnesic periods so that their families considered them malingerers. Even under hypnosis both "showed a strong tendency to minimize their weaknesses, ameliorate or deny their wrong doing and to justify all their actions." 44-item bibliography.—L. B. Heathers.

3067. Welch, Livingston, & Kubis, Joseph. (Hunter Coll., New York.) Conditioned PGR (psychogalvanic response) in states of pathological anxiety. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1947, 105, 372-381.—To determine if speed of conditioning may be used as a measure of anxiety, the speed of conditioning of 82 normal S's from Hunter College and 51 abnormal S's from the In-Patient Dept. of the Payne Whitney Clinic was compared. S's were given a list of nonsense syllables to read, one of which served as the conditioned stimulus. The unconditioned stimulus was a buzzer; the conditioned response, the PGR. The conditioned stimulus was placed at random in the list of syllables and was reinforced only on odd numbered trials. A response was considered conditioned when 3 successive PGR responses to the syllable without the buzzer occurred which were greater in magnitude than any responses to other



syllables between the corresponding 2 buzzers. Speed of conditioning was measured by the number of trials with buzzer required before the above criteria was reached. It was found that patients with moderate or severe anxiety conditioned more quickly than normals. If patients were divided into 2 groups, those with mild anxiety and those with moderate or severe anxiety, the conditioning scores agreed with the psychiatrist's rating of the patient 91% of the time.—*L. B. Heathers.*

3068. Winnicott, D. W. Ocular psychoneuroses. *Trans. ophthalm. Soc. U. K.*, 1944, 64, 46-52.—Suggestion inadvertently dropped by eye surgeon, ocular dramatization of fear, of guilt and of the repression of sight memories, hypochondria of child as well as of mother, depression, suicidal tendencies, introversion, near-fixation to mother's breast, to ordinary visual imagery and to hallucinations are reported as some of the psychological factors in eye disorders in childhood.—*F. C. Sumner.*

3069. Wright, David G. [Ed.] Observations on combat flying personnel. New York: Josiah Macy, Jr. Foundation, 1945. Pp. 64.—This publication consists of a series of nine articles prepared by nine Flight Surgeons and describing their individual experiences. Their units were engaged in combat under circumstances which varied widely with respect to geography, character of combat, type of plane, physical and physiological stress, and the stage of the war. While written from individual points of view it is noteworthy that they all deal primarily with anxiety reactions and fatigue under combat conditions. Descriptions of conditions leading to such reactions, and characteristics of the pilot or crewman succumbing to war weariness are discussed and numerous case histories presented. General measures for counteracting war weariness are discussed in all articles. The similarity of the proposed measures is striking.—*H. E. Page.*

#### PSYCHOSOMATICS

3070. Affleck, James Whigham. (Municipal General Hospitals, Leeds, England.) The chronic sick in hospitals; a psychiatric approach. *Lancet*, 1947, 252, 355-359.—A survey was made of 788 (552 women, 236 men) chronic-sick patients in five hospital wards. Most of the patients came from working-class homes, about 87% were over 60, a large majority were single or widowed, about 12% had already recovered but had remained in the hospital. Lesions of the central nervous system, senile weakness, arthritis, and chronic bronchitis were the most numerous physical disorders; mental disorders, found in 294 of the cases, were usually the result of organic brain disease. The classification and accommodation of the chronic sick is discussed.—*A. C. Hoffman.*

3071. Billings, Edward G. Dynamic and therapeutic features of 17 cases of so-called psychogenic asthma. *Rocky Mtn. med. J.*, 1947, 44, 197-199.—This study of 17 cases of asthma in which psychogenic factors seemed pre-eminently important was

based on their medical history, physical examination, psychiatric history, and social service investigation. It appears that the asthmatic attacks had poor or inconsistent spontaneous correlation with seasons, exposures to allergins, etc., and that the asthmatic attacks correlated more in terms of periods of life, migration from one place to another in the hope of gaining social security, the occurrence of a fatal respiratory illness in a family, or emotionally trying and conflict-promoting situations. As to treatment, relatively long and insidious psychotherapy and guidance are necessary with asthmatic patients in whom psychogenic factors are etiologically prominent. The therapeutic results are less satisfactory in proportion as the complaint is more diffuse.—*F. C. Sumner.*

3072. Campbell, Douglas Gordon. (U. California Sch. Med., San Francisco.) The investigation of psychosomatic mechanisms in dental patients. *Amer. J. Orthod. oral Surg.*, 1946, 32, 459-466.—Instructions are given dentists in the technique of obtaining an extended psychosomatic history in order to ascertain whether psychological components are responsible for dental lesions. The dentist is in a position to observe outward signs of tension and with interrogation of a tactful kind about the patient's family, his intra-family relationships, individual development, etc., may reveal the presence of anxieties, frustrations, dissatisfactions, or interpersonal frictions. In addition the services of a competent clinical psychologist may be resorted to for the administration of tests such as the Wechsler-Bellevue, the Minnesota Inventory, the Rorschach, and Thematic Apperception. A trained social worker may be called upon to observe directly the patient's home environment and family (or work) relationships.—*F. C. Sumner.*

3073. Kapp, Frederic T. (Coll. Med., U. Cincinnati, O.) Rosenbaum, Milton, & Romano, John. Psychological factors in men with peptic ulcers. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1947, 103, 700-704.—Twenty men with peptic ulcers were studied from the psychosomatic point of view. The conclusions reached were that the fundamental psychological factor in this disease is the conflict over intense dependent desires. This conflict may arise from opposition within the personality or from the environment. The resulting personality picture may vary from exaggerated independence to parasitic dependence.—*R. D. Weitz.*

3074. Kelly, Michael. (U. Melbourne, Australia.) Somatic and psychic factors in the causation of fibrositis. *Rheumatism*, 1946, 3, 40-42; 59-60.—The term fibrositis is used here as a general term to cover what is ordinarily called rheumatism and arthritis. Fibrositis is a painful disturbance of function in fibrous tissue and may be precipitated by infection, injury, exposure, physical, or nervous strain. Just how any one of these factors operates in bringing about the rheumatic ailment is still not clear. Evidence of a varied kind is cited to the effect that fibrositis can be of a psychogenic character.

The psychogenic explanation which appears most reasonable to the author is that boredom, feverish mental activity, abnormal sleeping habits, and emotional conflicts bring to the surface symptoms organic in nature which normally would pass unnoticed.—*F. C. Sumner.*

3075. Le Vay, A. David. Psychosomatic approach to orthopaedic surgery. *Lancet*, 1947, 252, 125-129.—“The general purpose of this essay is to show that psychological factors are often the cause of what is usually regarded as gross physical orthopaedic disease; that emotion may greatly modify muscular tension, posture, and even osseous structure; that these end-results may completely obscure the prime causes; and that the physical outcome is often of symbolic value to the patient.” The topics touched upon include: the possible reactions and adjustments a patient may make to his disability, the phenomena of identification, the ‘father-figure’ role of the surgeon, the thesis that disease may be the resultant of symbolic processes acting over shorter (conversion hysterias) or longer (gradual modification of structure) periods of time, relation between emotional state and the tonicity of skeletal and visceral muscles, a possible psychosomatic explanation of rheumatism, and the role of psychogenic vasospasms in delaying recovery from bone fracture. Comments on this article appear on pages 195 and 346 of the same volume.—*A. C. Hoffman.*

3076. Lewis, Bernard I. (Hamilton General Hospital, Hamilton, Ontario.) The psychological component. *Canad. med. Ass. J.*, 1947, 56, 303-308.—The reality of psychosomatic disorders is defended with military and civilian observations. Among the latter prominence is given to iatrogenic (doctor-caused) diseases. The public, and particularly a large part of the medical profession, are in need of reeducation in order to eradicate prevalent fallacies concerning psychiatry, to prevent mismanagement, and to bring about a more widespread appreciation of all patients as psychobiological units.—*F. C. Sumner.*

3077. Metzger, Frank C. Emotions in the allergic individuals. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1947, 103, 697-699.—The observations of the author, an allergist, over a period of years have led him to contend that there is a functional condition in allergies where all efforts at finding a physical cause have failed. His conclusions are based on that of a security idea, escape mechanisms, fixed idea, and phobia responses.—*R. D. Weitz.*

3078. Schick, Alfred. (10 East 85th St., New York.) Psychosomatic aspects of obesity. *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1947, 34, 173-183.—There are various factors, constitutional and psychological, related to obesity. A case is presented to demonstrate that pent-up, unconscious motivation may influence the endocrine system, so that both physiological and psychological factors may operate to produce obesity. 26-item bibliography.—*L. B. Heathers.*

3079. Swanton, Cedric. Asthma and other psycho-physical interrelations. *Med. J. Aust.*, 1947, 1, 138-143.—An asthmatic diathesis i.e., a

constitutional predisposition in the form of over-excitability bronchial system is conceded. Those suffering from asthmatic attacks, particularly children, have been found to have a particular type of personality characterized as nervous, irritable, excitable, aggressive, domineering, over-anxious, frightened, and lacking in confidence. Also the parent's personality is invariably one of dominance over the child, over-anxiety about, and over-protection of the child. The interrelations of these personalities are reflected in abnormal reactions of the child's autonomic nervous system expressed somatically in asthmatic attacks. The fact that climate and locality exert inconsistent effects upon asthmatics lends support to psychological causation. Sceptical of organic therapy of asthma, the author recommends psychological treatment which, being solely a matter of parental education, should aim at bringing the parents to an understanding of their own causal role in the child's malady.—*F. C. Sumner.*

#### THERAPY AND REHABILITATION

3080. Altschule, Mark D., Sulzback, Wolfgang M., & Tillotson, Kenneth J. Effects of electrically induced convulsions upon respiration in man. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1947, 103, 680-684.—Twenty-one measurements of respiratory dynamics were made in 6 cases by means of a closed circuit spirometer system using a face mask to determine the effects of electrically induced convulsions upon respiration. No conclusion is drawn regarding the significance of the present observations in relation to the therapeutic benefit which may result from electric shock. The occurrence of anoxia during the seizure is corroborated. 17-item bibliography.—*R. D. Weitz.*

3081. Bergler, Edmund. (251 Central Park West, New York.) “Progress” during psychoanalytical treatment. *Med. Rec., N. Y.*, 1947, 160, 149-153.—The analytic patient's attitude toward progress during therapy is briefly discussed by citation of a variety of clinical findings in case histories.—*M. H. Erickson.*

3082. Bergler, Edmund. Specific types of resistance in orally regressed neurotics. *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1947, 34, 58-75.—Types of resistance to analysis met in orally regressed neurotics are described. Most frequently the patient tries to view the analyst as the bad, refusing mother. When the analyst departs from his classical, more passive role and becomes a “giving” person, the patient attempts to nullify this giving by seeing it as forced by himself or by forgetting it. Although patients in this category are similar in their unconscious mechanisms, their overt expression of these mechanisms vary so that some are silent, others garrulous. The danger of diagnosing oral regression as an hysterical reaction is discussed.—*L. B. Heathers.*

3083. Bibring, Grete L. (Beth Israel Hosp., Boston, Mass.) Psychiatry and social work. *J. soc. Casework*, 1947, 28, 203-211.—In social work problems deal with a system of mutual influences, consisting of both the dynamic structure of the individual and



that of his actual environment. The treatment of personality disorders should utilize both an environmental approach and an "internal" approach. The social worker's knowledge must comprise the fundamentals, psychological development, and psychopathology of the personality. The procedures used in psychotherapy are applicable in social work and their use offer the client the opportunity of achieving a basic readjustment.—V. M. Stark.

3084. Cruvant, Bernard A. (Welch Convalescent Hospital, Daytona Beach, Fla.) **Pragmatic psychotherapy in military training centers.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1947, 103, 622-629.—It is pointed out that hospitalization might constitute a severe additional psychic trauma in mentally ill individuals in the army. There are distinct opportunities for preventive psychiatry in the military structure, particularly in the training center. 17 references.—R. D. Weitz.

3085. Davis, John Eisele. (Veterans Admin., Washington, D. C.) **Therapy: a feeling and doing process.** *Ment. Hyg., N. Y.*, 1947, 31, 237-245.—Insight therapy—helping the patient to a sane realization that he is ill, teaching him what is being attempted for him, imbuing in him a desire to get well so that he may have the necessary spirit to get well—is necessary as it creates a strong therapeutic liaison between the therapist and the patient, who becomes a willing and understanding cooperator. Techniques of the physiotherapist should stress psychological values. Perhaps every therapist should have a personality test to determine the effect of his personality upon the patient.—W. L. Wilkins.

3086. Dey, Haridas. (Chalmohar Charitable Dispensary, Pabna, India.) **Psychotherapy in neurotic cases.** *Antiseptic*, 1947, 44, 108-110.—Two cases are here reported in which depressing obsessions were successfully removed by means of tricks. A 45-year old mother, tired of spinning and severely depressed at the sight of the huge storage houses of cotton at Calcutta where she had been sent for a rest was ultimately cured of her fear that she would have to spin thread of so much cotton the rest of her life, by bringing "news" to her that the great storage houses of cotton had caught fire and burned to the ground. The other patient had the obsession that a "kara" had entered her right ear while she was asleep and had built a nest inside her skull. She suffered from noise and pain in her head until she was made to see an actual "kara" taken from her ear.—F. C. Sumner.

3087. Eells, Eleanor P. (Sunset Camp Service, 343 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.) **From the Sunset Camp Service League: camp as a therapeutic community.** *Nerv. Child*, 1947, 6, 225-231.—This is a description of the operation of a camp which is used by referring agencies as an integral part of their case work plans.—G. S. Speer.

3088. Fleming, Joan. **Observations on the defenses against a transference neurosis.** *Psychiatry*, 1946, 9, 365-374.—A 34-year-old married woman

with a severe character disorder, an intense need to feel omnipotent, and a dependence upon fantasy as a refuge required 2 years of psychoanalysis before she became able to allow herself to experience the reliving of infantile conflicts in the analytic situation.—M. H. Erickson.

3089. Freudenberg, R. K. (Moorcroft House, Hillingdon, England.) **Ten years' experience of insulin therapy in schizophrenia.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1947, 93, 9-30.—Later follow-up of 34 patients able to leave hospital of 112 originally treated with 80% recovery showed total recoveries plus social recoveries to be 56% at the end of treatment and 46.4% at the time of follow-up. In discussion W. Sargent called attention to the factor of hospital patient days saved through insulin treatment. Joyce Smith reported on follow-ups of 101 discharged patients. W. Mayer-Gross gave follow-up data on 50 cases treated in 1940-41 and compared with a control group. He insists that the insulin treatment is a useful even though crude attempt to influence the disturbed cerebral function. Although purely empirical and originally based on naïve and obsolete theories it attacks what has been established as of crucial importance in cerebral function—the carbohydrate metabolism of the cortical cell and of the central nervous system as a whole. 29 references.—W. L. Wilkins.

3090. Friedman, Jacob H., & Gerhart, Lewis W. (Bruns General Hosp., Santa Fe, N. Mex.) **The "Question-Box" method of group psychotherapy.** *Ment. Hyg., N. Y.*, 1947, 31, 246-256.—All group psychotherapy was based upon impromptu answers to questions submitted anonymously in a question box. Analysis of questions collected over a six-month period showed 24% on the relationship of functional diseases to somatic symptoms, 14% on psychosomatic problems, 14% on administrative routines including furloughs and discharges, 8% on the dynamics of functional illness, 15% on diagnosis and therapeutics. Patient evaluation of outcomes as ascertained by questionnaire and interview indicated that 60% claimed improvement through the sessions. Two per cent claimed to prefer group therapy to individual interviews.—W. L. Wilkins.

3091. Grotjahn, Martin. **Experience with group psychotherapy as a method of treatment for veterans.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1947, 103, 637-643.—Group psychotherapy grew out of an emergency situation in the military setting and has become a function within psychiatry. In terms of psychodynamics it offers emotional support to the members of the group by giving them group status, a feeling of belongingness and reassurance, leading ultimately to individual ego-strengthening. A chance is given in group meetings for catharsis of anxiety, aggression, and guilt. In the discussions defenses may be tested and modified, interpretations can be given and accepted, and insight may be gained.—R. D. Weitz.

3092. Hadden, Samuel B. (U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.) **The utilization of a therapy group in teaching psychotherapy.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*,

1947, 103, 644-648.—Group sessions with adequate supervision in which both patients and students participate, is presented as a method which can be used to teach psychotherapy. It gives students the opportunity to interview, examine, and discuss cases with their chiefs, and then observe the technique and results. They become participants in a dynamic psychotherapeutic relationship which gives them a better understanding of psychotherapeutic mechanisms, develops insight, makes training shorter and more effective, and permits the gaining of experience.—*R. D. Weitz.*

3093. Hallaran, William S. Cure of insanity. *Occup. Ther.*, 1947, 26, 3-7.—This is a republication of a portion of a book originally published in 1810. It is historically significant as it is one of the first important discussions of occupational therapy for mental disease.—*G. S. Speer.*

3094. Hamilton, Donald M. The use of electric shock therapy in psychoneurosis. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1947, 103, 665-668.—The following factors are involved in the most efficient use of electric shock therapy in the treatment of psychoneurosis: (1) shock therapy is used on those patients not responding well to the usual treatment; (2) physicians should be fully informed about the case and should prepare the patient for the experience before the shock treatment; (3) this type of therapy is useful in breaking up the pattern of neurotic symptoms, thus freeing energy to be used in dealing with the environment; (4) the role of timing is important; (5) psychological defenses keeping the patient from facing his conflicts are weakened; (6) the meaning of the treatment to each patient is important and is utilized by the physician; (7) a period during which healthy habit patterns are established follows shock therapy. Findings indicate that patients who received this type of therapy recovered or improved more rapidly than patients who did not receive it.—*R. D. Weitz.*

3095. Hutton, E. L. (Burden Neurological Institute, Bristol, England.) Personality changes after leucotomy. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1947, 93, 31-42.—In 10 patients studied for character and personality changes, pre-morbid personality in all cases seemed to feature abnormal awareness of self, with this self-consciousness accompanied by shyness and reserve, lack of social adaptation, and restriction of personal relationships. During illness self-preoccupation and egocentricity enormously increased. Post-leucotomy personality showed diminution of self-consciousness. In some a change in moral aspects of character is for the worse: they become less truthful, less reliable, and less scrupulous. There was no increase in anti-social activity or immoral behavior. Intelligence seemed unimpaired. Worry and anxiety about the future rarely occurred.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

3096. Kartchner, Fred D., & Korner, Ija N. The use of hypnosis in the treatment of acute combat reactions. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1947, 103, 630-636.—Hypnosis was used as an adjunct to an overall therapeutic program to uncover material and to

develop the patient's understanding of his own emotional reactions. Some advantages of hypnosis over narcosynthesis were suggested, a few of which were (1) hypnosis takes less time after rapport is obtained; (2) the hypnotist can control the degree of abreaction; (3) the patient can be made to be comfortable after a session by post-hypnotic suggestion. Dangers and disadvantages were discussed. It was suggested that (1) it is better not to bring up matters which can not be dealt with fully at the time; (2) the patient might learn to lean too much on hypnosis; (3) vital resistance may be broken; (4) the patient might be pushed too rapidly.—*R. D. Weitz.*

3097. Knight, Robert P. (The Menninger Clinic, Topeka, Kansas.) Psychotherapy of an adolescent catatonic schizophrenia with mutism; a study in empathy and establishing contact. *Psychiatry*, 1946, 9, 323-339.—The processes by which one can achieve empathy and establish an interpersonal relationship of a therapeutic type are related in detail in this study of the successful psychotherapy of catatonic schizophrenia in an adolescent boy.—*M. H. Erickson.*

3098. Kobler, Frank J. (Loyola U., Chicago, Ill.) The measurement of improvement among neuropsychiatric patients in an Army Convalescent Facility. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1947, 3, 121-128.—To determine whether the patients at an Army Convalescent Facility felt that they had improved as a result of being at the Facility, 341 men selected at random who were leaving were asked to answer an unsigned questionnaire dealing with changes in attitudes and evaluations of the activities provided by the Facility. In general, most of the men considered their condition unchanged, although more thought they had improved than thought they had become worse. More of the men who knew they were being discharged from the Army and fewer of those who knew they were being kept on limited duty, thought themselves improved. Furloughs, passes, and free rest periods were rated of more value than the planned program. Another group of 100, a battalion showing much improvement, gave more favorable results on the questionnaire. This group was twice given the Shipley-Hartford Retreat Scale and the Cornell Selectee Index. The former reflected improvement, the latter did not. Suggestions are given for changes in facility procedures on the basis of these results.—*L. B. Heathers.*

3099. Ladieu, Gloria, Hanfmann, Eugenia, & Dembo, Tamara. (Stanford U., Calif.) Studies in adjustment to visible injuries: evaluation of help by the injured. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1947, 42, 169-192.—In the course of interviews with 113 persons with handicapping injuries, attitudes about help were solicited. Widely varying responses are classified as non-social effects, social aspects, and personal implications. Help is rejected if it blocks the achievement of the injured person, or if it implies inferiority or an intrusion of privacy. Help is acceptable if it is matter-of-fact, not overdone, and if it is skillful and effective. Help should be offered



and given only if it is wanted, and care should be taken not to make the injured person seem conspicuous.—C. M. Harsh.

3100. Liss, Edward. Pattern for rehabilitation: the rôle of the educator. *Ment. Hyg., N. Y.*, 1947, 31, 257-265.—Occupational and physical therapy should be much more interrelated with the field of education in general—even the essential contribution of the psychiatrist is reeducation. Rehabilitation techniques and policies should be evaluated by the extent to which they aid diagnosis, therapy, and reeducation.—W. L. Wilkins.

3101. Morse, William C. (U. Michigan, Ann. Arbor.) From the University of Michigan Fresh Air Camp: some problems of therapeutic camping. *Nerv. Child*, 1947, 6, 211-224.—Case examples are used to illustrate certain problems inherent in using the camp as a therapeutic agent: orientation of the camper, the repeater, and rejection of the atypical child by the cabin group. 23 references.—G. S. Speer.

3102. Pascal, Gerald R. (Butler Hosp., Providence, R. I.) The use of relaxation in short-term psychotherapy. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1947, 42, 226-242.—Several cases of brief but successful psychotherapy in the army are cited to illustrate the use of simple relaxation for encouraging the participation of the patient, for uncovering repressed memories related to symptoms, and for promoting insight as to the causes of present disorders. Relaxation has many of the useful effects of hypnosis, but it is easier to use and more acceptable to the patient. Although inappropriate for psychotic or psychasthenic cases, relaxation therapy should be helpful in relieving anxieties, hysterical symptoms, phobias and neurotic depressions rapidly without need for extensive personality changes. 18 references.—C. M. Harsh.

3103. Paster, Samuel, & Holtzman, Saul C. Experiences with insulin and electroshock treatment in an Army general hospital. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1947, 105, 382-396.—Generally, the development of a psychosis with severe precipitating factors has a relatively good prognosis. This generalization is supported by Army data. 33% of the men seen in this Army hospital had recovered by the time they reached the States; another 22% continued to improve in the hospital in the States without any radical treatment. 300 cases, mostly schizophrenics, not improving spontaneously were given electroshock, insulin, or a series of treatments of each kind. 75% of this group recovered or improved. The percentage of remissions was somewhat greater with insulin than with electroshock and a large number of patients on whom electroshock was ineffective improved with insulin. In general, the better the pre-psychotic personality of the patient, the better the chances for improvement under shock.—L. B. Heathers.

3104. Pollock, Horatio M. Review of psychiatric progress 1946: family care and out-patient mental clinics in 1946. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1947, 103, 542-

544.—This period witnessed little progress in the family care of mental patients. The high cost of living and the acute housing shortage are given as reasons for the lack of progress.—R. D. Weitz.

3105. Reid, Dorothy K., (Coldwater State Training School, Coldwater, Mich.) & Snyder, William U. (State Coll., Pa.) Experiment on "recognition of feeling" in non-directive psychotherapy. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1947, 3, 128-135.—Fifteen counselors with varying amounts of training in non-directive counseling named the feelings expressed in client responses. In the first part of the study, client responses were presented phonographically; in the second part, in printed booklets. The subjects' classifications of client feeling were grouped into 25 categories. On each client response the classifications of the S's were compared with the modal classification. Relatively little agreement was found among the classifiers although counselors rated as good on the basis of their performance in a counseling practicum showed more agreement than counselors rated as poor. On the average, each client response was placed in 5 different categories. The 3 most experienced counselors each emphasized a quite different group of client feelings in the same client responses.—L. B. Heathers.

3106. Rennie, Thomas A. C. Review of psychiatric progress 1946: psychiatric social work. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1947, 103, 545-547.—The year was characterized by marked activity in terms of publications and the opening of new positions. The literature of the year reflects a growing interest in the use of group techniques by psychiatric social workers. 42-item bibliography.—R. D. Weitz.

3107. Rennie, Thomas A. C. (Cornell U. Med. Coll., New York.) Psychotherapy for the general practitioner: a program for training. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1947, 103, 653-660.—A brief period of training in basic psychiatric concepts for the practitioner proved to be effective at the University of Minnesota. The instruction was oriented to the everyday problems of medical practice with particular emphasis upon the understanding of emotional factors involved. The course included the understanding of psychoneurotic and psychosomatic responses and stressed the essential principles in the patient-physician relationship, and the value and technique of the interview. Outlines of the content of the lectures and group seminars, and recommended readings are given. 30 references.—R. D. Weitz.

3108. Salzman, Leon. (St. Elizabeth's Hosp., Washington D. C.) An evaluation of shock therapy. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1947, 103, 669-679.—Evaluation of shock therapy considers readmission, duration of illness, malignant aspects, and the problem of deterioration. The findings tend to indicate that shock therapy increases the frequency of readmission and the question is raised as to whether the time is not lost by the early readmission following shock treatment. It is pointed out that this is particularly significant in view of the fact that it seems likely that shock therapy does produce de-

terioration and personality changes. Suggestion is made for further research and study in this direction. 94-item bibliography.—R. D. Weitz.

3109. Sargent, Helen. (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.) Nondirective treatment of a conditioned motor block. *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1947, 42, 243-252.—The symptom in a college senior was severe blockage in signing his name. Although feeling inferior, he was a popular leader with a friendly, ingratiating manner. Through nondirective counseling he readjusted quickly and gained control of the symptom without any concentrated attack on the motor habit. Interpretations of the conflict and implications for learning theory are discussed. 26 references.—C. M. Harsh.

3110. Scheidlinger, Saul, & Scheidlinger, Lucy. (Jewish Board of Guardians, New York.) From a camp of a child guidance clinic: the treatment potentialities of the summer camp for children with personality disturbances. *Nerv. Child*, 1947, 6, 232-242.—Dynamic factors operating in all camps in varying degrees are the strong libidinal attachment to the leader and others in the group; the desire to identify with the leader; and willingness to curb narcissistic impulses to gain the approval of others. The ways in which these dynamic factors may be used and guided to provide personality growth are discussed.—G. S. Speer.

3111. Solomon, Alfred P., & Fentress, Thomas L. (Veterans Rehabilitation Center, Chicago, Ill.) A critical study of analytically oriented group psychotherapy utilizing the technique of dramatization of the psychodynamics. *Occup. Ther.*, 1947, 26, 23-46.—Detailed records of the dramatizations of 3 patients are presented to illustrate mechanisms in therapy: (1) abreaction of important traumatic incidents in childhood; (2) good insight into the psychodynamics behind the patients' illness; and (3) a real diminution in the severity of the superego of certain rigid patients. Study of 34 patients and 55 dramatizations indicates that it is possible to obtain strong abreaction in all of the categories studied except for compulsion neuroses and the schizoids. It also appears that strong tension during the writing of an autobiography is associated with weak abreaction in dramatization; when no abreaction was obtained during dramatization, a high degree of tension was very likely following the dramatization. The method of dramatization of psychodynamics is also felt to be effective as a teaching method in group therapy.—G. S. Speer.

3112. Sperling, Abraham P. (City Coll. New York.) The psychoanalyst will get you if you don't watch out. *Sound and Fury*, 1947, 2, No. 1, 9-11; 21-22.—Psychoanalysts' dream interpretations are often fantastic and without scientific proof. The author challenges the contention that psychoanalysis is better than nothing at all in dealing with the mentally ill.—G. K. Morlan.

3113. Strang, Ruth. (Teachers Coll., Columbia U., New York.) Criteria of progress in counseling and psychotherapy. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1947, 3, 180-183.—

Some of the requirements that must be met in judging the value of different types of therapy are discussed. These include such things as using comparable groups of subjects, standard means for describing clinic samples and for evaluating improvement, enough subjects to make results reliable, long enough intervals of time in follow-up studies to ascertain delayed effects of treatment, etc. No studies yet reported meet these requirements. 17 references.—L. B. Heathers.

3114. Thorne, Frederick C. (U. Vermont, Burlington.) Directive psychotherapy: XI. Therapeutic use of conflict. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1947, 3, 168-179.—The author demonstrates through case histories how activating and making clients aware of conflicts with reality in their behavior may have therapeutic value. This can be done without producing strong negative reactions in the client if the counselor handles the situation in an impersonal, impartial, non-judgmental manner. The types of situations in which inducing conflicts is or is not indicated are described. (see 21: 2305).—L. B. Heathers.

3115. Thorpe, F. T. (West Riding Mental Hosp., Wadsley, Sheffield, England.) Intensive electrical convulsion therapy in acute mania. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1947, 93, 89-92.—Intensive ECT initiated by multiple shocks daily and continued with gradually decreasing frequency until 24 treatments are concluded is a superior method of control in acute mania. Observation on female patients only indicates that the treatment is without danger or undesirable sequelae.—W. L. Wilkins.

3116. Tindall, Ralph H., & Robinson, Francis P. (Ohio State U., Columbus, O.) The use of silence as a technique in counseling. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1937, 3, 136-141.—The pauses occurring in 61 recorded interviews were analyzed to investigate the frequency with which pauses occurred and their effect on the interview. The classifications of the nature of the pauses and of their effects were determined on 15 of the interviews. The relation of each type of pause to each type of effect was analyzed. Pauses were initiated more frequently by counselors than by clients. Clients used pauses most frequently as a natural termination of a topic under discussion; counselors, as a means of reorganizing their responses. Resistance to silences was very rare, the most frequent effects being renewed clarifications or the introduction of new material.—L. B. Heathers.

3117. Tompkins, Harvey J. (Veterans Admin., Washington, D. C.), & Snedeker, Alfred W. Care and treatment of the psychiatric patient in the Veterans Administration. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1947, 103, 467-469.—Plans for handling the anticipated neuropsychiatric load are discussed. Future Veterans Administration Hospitals will be placed near existing medical centers and, as a precautionary measure, all general medical and surgical hospitals to be built will have at least 30% of the total beds allocated to the NP service. Contracts are being extended to established Mental Hygiene Clinics and the resident training program will enable the



hospitals to give more concentrated and specialized care to the individual patients.—R. D. Weitz.

3118. Wortis, Joseph. Review of psychiatric progress 1946: physiological treatment of psychoses. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1947, 103, 538-542.—The past year has seen some genuine advances in the techniques of electrotherapy, a renewed interest in insulin treatment, a variety of clinical observations on shock treatments, and the beginnings of a theory to explain how the treatments work. 52-item bibliography.—R. D. Weitz.

#### CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY AND MENTAL HYGIENE

3119. Garfield, Sol L. (V. A. Hosp., Mendota, Wis.) A note on Patterson's article, "The Wechsler-Bellevue Scale as an aid in psychiatric diagnosis." *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1947, 3, 198-200.—The author criticizes the validity of Patterson's conclusions (see 21: 1121) regarding the diagnostic value of the Wechsler, since Patterson offered a wide range of diagnoses for given cases and considered the psychologist's and psychiatrist's judgments as agreeing so long as there was some element in common in the diagnoses. Patterson was also inconsistent in his judgments as to whether diagnoses agreed or disagreed.—L. B. Heathers.

3120. Grinker, Roy R. (Michael Reese Hospital, Chicago, Ill.) Psychiatric objectives of our time. *Canad. med. Ass. J.*, 1947, 56, 153-162.—The psychiatric objectives considered are: (1) the development of people to healthy psychological maturity with inner satisfactions and peaceful inter-personal relations; (2) the influencing of neurosis-presenting legislation; (3) mass-education in neurosis-prevention; (4) early recognition and treatment of individual neuroses; (5) the utilization of psychotherapy in psychosomatic disturbances by all physicians and not only by a few specialists.—F. C. Sumner.

3121. Hovey, H. Birnet. A self-interview inventory. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1947, 3, 191-193.—To speed up the obtaining of case history material, male prisoners going through the Guidance Center of the California Department of Correction are given 360 personal history and experience items arranged like the individual MMPI to sort. Items considered of more importance are stated in different ways 2 or 3 times. Routine information and areas where special exploration in individual interviews is indicated are checked by clerks. "The statements were designed to cover the histories comprehensively for information of value in social, psychiatric, psychological, and vocational analyses. Devices [similar to the L and F scores of the MMPI] were developed for evaluating the reliability of each S's responses. The instrument has saved appreciable time in individual interviewing on the part of the professional personnel, primarily by indicating areas for special exploration."—L. B. Heathers.

3122. Menninger, Karl, Rapaport, David, & Schafer, Roy. (Meninger Foundation, Topeka, Kansas.) The new rôle of psychological testing in

psychiatry. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1947, 103, 473-476.—Diagnostic psychological testing is serving to join psychiatry and psychology in closer relationship. The better the cooperation between the two fields, the better founded will be the development of new nosological concepts, the more accurate and more timely the diagnoses, and the more specific the treatment.—R. D. Weitz.

3123. Moraitis, Demetrios. Free composition of an adolescent girl. *Indiv. Psychol. Bull.*, 1946, 5, 112-118.—"We shall endeavor to understand the main psychological signs of puberty from the letter of an adolescent girl about 16 years old. . . . Her letter was written at school as a free composition; it was written to a female friend." From the "psychological dissection" of the composition, the author is able to describe the pubertal problems the girl is encountering.—S. B. Sarason.

3124. Seidenfeld, Morton A. (National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, New York.) Mental hygiene in the disabling diseases. *Ment. Hyg.*, N. Y., 1947, 31, 196-202.—As the patient's attitude toward his disability is crucial there must be early appraisal of his psychological resources and his reaction to his illness. To this every coworker with the physician can contribute. Conference techniques to correlate medical and psychological findings are recommended. To prevent the development of grossly disoriented personalities, as soon as possible after the onset of a disability of permanent or prolonged duration, there should be begun a program of retraining, work-tolerance building, job placement, and socio-economic reorientation.—W. L. Wilkins.

3125. Visiting Teachers, Newark, N. J. Schools. Helping teachers interview parents. *Understanding the Child*, 1947, 16, 35-38.—Because of the increased interest of the school in the child's total development, and the realization that acquaintance with home conditions is essential for an understanding of his needs, frequent contact with the parents is necessary. This contact is usually made through the interview. The techniques of teacher-parent interviewing are discussed in detail.—J. L. Gewirtz.

3126. Wells, F. L. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) Review of psychiatric progress 1946: psychometrics. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1947, 103, 532-534.—Studies relevant to both new and old psychometric techniques are discussed. 19-item bibliography.—R. D. Weitz.

3127. Welsch, Exie E. (Board of Education, New York City.) The child guidance clinic and other community resources. *Understanding the Child*, 1947, 16, 53-59.—The progress made by Doris, age 13, treated at a child guidance clinic, clearly demonstrates that the use of community resources is essential to child guidance clinic service, and that a well-planned program of community services can contribute to the healthy readjustment of an adolescent. The timing of these services was an essential part of the plan for sustaining and promoting Doris' progress.—J. L. Gewirtz.

## SPEECH DEFECTS

3128. Bakes, Frank P. (*U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.*) Present status of speech training of patients who wear speech correction appliances. *Amer. J. Orthod. oral Surg.*, 1946, 32, 718-723.—A review of the more common problems in the speech training of cleft palate patients who wear prosthetic appliances. The speech correctionist should cooperate with the prosthodontist in fitting of obdurators, and before beginning speech training he should determine the patient's intelligence, conduct an audiometric examination, and make a phonographic recording of his speech—before and after placement of the appliance. Opinion differs as to whether the speech training should be started before the placement of the appliance. In the actual speech training of the cleft palate patient who has been fitted with a prosthetic speech aid the following specific problems are encountered: (1) getting the patient to direct the air stream through the mouth; (2) getting him to learn how to articulate all commonest speech sounds correctly; (3) training the patient's ear to discriminate between an intelligibly and an unintelligibly articulated sound; (4) getting him to overcome accessory compensatory reactions, such as contraction of the alae to effect a nasal closure.—*F. C. Sumner.*

3129. Chrysanthis, Kypros. (*Nicosia, Cyprus.*) Stammering and handedness. *Lancet*, 1947, 252, 270-271.—21 (5 of 574 girls, 16 of 559 boys) cases of stammering were noted during a schoolroom test of 1133 pupils of the Greek elementary schools of Nicosia, Cyprus. Of the 21 stammerers, 5 were left-handed; of the non-stammerers, 48 were regarded as left-handed. 5 of the stammerers were reported to be above average intelligence, 5 average, and 11 below average. Tendency to stammer was noted in all cases on attempting to pronounce k, p, t, and f, and in one-third of the cases on attempting i (with no consonant preceding or following), v, m, l, and s. When reading in unison, stammering disappeared in 16 cases and diminished in the other 5. Stammering is briefly discussed in relation to race, sex, handedness, heredity, and intelligence. Comments on this article appear on page 348 of the same volume.—*A. C. Hoffman.*

3130. Eliasberg, W. The social implications of dysphasia. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1947, 105, 465-476.—The thesis is presented that some of the disorders of the dysphasic reflect social-psychological factors rather than merely organic factors. The dysphasics approach to problems becomes less abstract, not because he now thinks on a more concrete level, but because he expresses himself more egocentrically due to the narrowing of his social relationships. The patient withdraws from attempting to express himself on a more abstract level because this is now a difficult language task and he finds expression on a concrete level socially effective. The re-training of a dysphasic should be determined according to his social-psychological needs. 86-item bibliography.—*L. B. Heathers.*

3131. Granich, Louis, & Pangle, George W. *Aphasia: a guide to retraining.* New York: Grune & Stratton, 1947. Pp. v + 108. \$2.75.—Based on direct clinical experience with World War II hospitalized patients the present volume offers a functional diagnostic classification of the disorders found in aphasia patients. Suggestions are offered for the clinical examination of such patients. Some of the general principles as well as specific techniques of retraining appropriate to each of the diagnostic classifications are discussed. The personality changes, general mental deterioration, and physical handicaps often found in aphasies are described, and the bearing which these have on the retaining program is pointed out. Eight selected cases are briefly described with retaining techniques indicated. 33 references.—*D. T. Herman.*

3132. Koepp-Baker, Herbert. (*Coll. Med., U. Illinois, Chicago.*) The responsibility of the speech correctionist in the treatment of the cleft palate patient who has received surgical or prosthetic treatment. *Amer. J. Orthod. oral Surg.*, 1946, 32, 714-717.—Probably no organ inferiority brings about so profound a functional disturbance as does a cleft palate. The speech clinician charged with the rehabilitation of the cleft palate patient must recognize that prosthetic or surgical operations, however successful, cannot relieve him of grave responsibilities. Much of the work of the speech clinician has to do with providing the patient with presurgical and preprosthetic speech training and psychological conditions, with increasing the patient's insight into the extent and character of the difficulties inherent in speech recovery, with correction of nasality, with providing immediate encouragement for this patient, with reducing much of his bewilderment and frustration, and with deciding whether and to what extent prosthesis or surgery or both should be employed. It is the speech correctionist, not the surgeon or prosthetist, who knows the nature of speech anatomically, physiologically, phonetically and psychologically.—*F. C. Sumner.*

[See also abstracts 2843, 2849, 2850, 2851, 2854, 2869, 2883, 2886, 3173, 3217, 3310, 3316.]

## PERSONALITY AND CHARACTER

3133. Abelson, Harold H. (*City Coll., New York*), & Ellis, Albert. Other devices for investigating personality. *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1947, 17, 101-109.—"A not inconsiderable degree of progress in personality testing" has been made during 1943-46, but much remains to be done, since personality is a complex, multi-faceted affair, and the tests of personality are many and diverse. The lack of extensive character-testing programs has had an adverse effect on research on character tests. A number of personality studies have used sociometric and allied technics, check-lists and behavior-rating devices for the determination of social maturity and behavior quality, intelligence tests to measure personality



(e.g., the Wechsler-Bellevue Scales), word-association tests, and other devices. 78-item bibliography.—W. W. Brickman.

3134. Ancona, Nina. **A study of the Bell Adjustment Inventory.** In *University of New Mexico, Abstracts of theses . . . 1933-1937*. Albuquerque, 1946. Pp. 2-3. (*Univ. N. Mex. Publ. misc. Ser.*, 1946, No. 1).—Abstract of M.A. thesis, 1937.

3135. Ax, Albert F. (*Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.*) **A validation study of the Rotter-Jensen Level of Aspiration Test.** *J. Personality*, 1946, 15, 166-172.—By means of certain criteria, 25 subjects were divided into a relatively well integrated group, A, and a relatively poorly integrated group, B. On the LAT, the A group scaled their estimates close to their performances, while the B group consistently overestimated or underestimated theirs. Since the possibility of learning and variability of responses as factors was ruled out in most cases, it was concluded that a "sense of self-judgment" was more accurate in predicting future performance than extrapolation of past performance.—M. O. Wilson.

3136. Bafuelos, M. (*U. Valladolid, Spain.*) **Psicología de la femineidad; estudio crítico.** (Psychology of femininity; a critical study.) Madrid: Ediciones Morata, 1946. Pp. 166. Ptas 25.—Woman has a strong sense of personal integrity, and she is a perfectionist concerning her appearance. Even as a child, woman strives to please, and is concerned with the impression that she makes. Up to her thirties her efforts are always related to finding a mate. She attempts to absorb man, and matrimony is victory for the woman. Woman is suspicious and, due to her inferiority, jealous. She is sensitive and susceptible to illusions and hallucinations. Women tend to evaluate men in terms of external rather than internal qualities. Women are more unfaithful to men than is generally known; they can be unfaithful and still love their husbands. The characteristics and problems of the social woman, the spinster, the married woman, the uncultured woman, the illustrious woman, the woman in the academic family, and the noblewoman are discussed; also the following in regard to women: hope, virtues, hatred, happiness, enthusiasm, and vanity.—R. J. Corsini.

3137. Bafuelos, Misael. (*U. Valladolid, Spain.*) **Psicología de la masculinidad; estudio crítico.** (Psychology of masculinity; a critical study.) Madrid: Ediciones Morata, 1942. Pp. 127.—Man in contrast to woman is more judicious and critical, more interested in things. Man is intense, but woman is obstinate. Initiative and decision are male traits. The man is more serene, stable, and impartial than the woman, who in turn is more affectionate and capable of greater compassion. Man has greater depth of conviction and greater strength of character. He is capable of conceptualization and of objectivity. Nobility and chivalry are essentially masculine traits, but in woman instincts are stronger, except in sexual matters. Man is more dominant, more logical, while woman

is more adaptive, more intuitive, and can simulate better. Man finds pleasures in abstractions and holds a sense of duty towards abstract matters, while woman is interested in tangibles, and has a higher capacity than man for pleasure. Man is the originator in sexual matters while woman is passive and tolerant. Man is a creator, he is physically superior and has greater corporal resistance than woman. Although there is overlapping in many areas, men and women in general differ in the indicated directions.—R. J. Corsini.

3138. De Martino, Manfred Frank. (*Syracuse U., Syracuse, N. Y.*) **The Similes Test as a group device.** *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1947, 3, 164-168.—A possible projective type Similes Test with items such as "as dangerous as—" was given to 300 college students to establish common responses to the items. The article gives the number of responses obtained on each item and a comparison of men's and women's responses in terms of the frequency with which their responses referred to people, animals, things, and miscellaneous concepts like feelings, ideas, etc. Men referred more frequently to people than did women; women referred more frequently to things than did men. The men were somewhat more frank in their responses than the women.—L. B. Heathers.

3139. Ellis, Albert. (*Teachers Coll., Columbia U., New York.*) **Personality questionnaires.** *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1947, 17, 53-63.—Recent critical reviews of personality questionnaires agree that they are of questionable value in either individual or group diagnosis and guidance. New and revised questionnaires, however, continued to be published during 1943-46: the Cornell Service Index, the Johnson Temperament Analysis, the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, the Schrammel-Garbutt Personality Adjustment Scale, the MacNitt Personality and Vocational Guidance Test, and others. Paper and pencil tests are still widely used in the field of personality. Studies report satisfactory reliabilities for the questionnaires, but the validities are usually much lower than the experimenters' findings. Personality questionnaires are too often used with lack of discrimination and the results obtained are employed for arbitrary dichotomous groupings, e.g., neurotic-normal, introvert-extrovert. Much research needs to be done in the construction, evaluation, and application of personality questionnaires. The increase of test validity is "still the crying need." 88-item bibliography.—W. W. Brickman.

3140. Gough, Harrison G. (*U. Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.*) **Simulated patterns on the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1947, 42, 215-225.—To ascertain the effect of malingering on M.M.P.I. profiles, 11 military persons familiar with clinical diagnosis were asked to take the M.M.P.I. simulating severe psychoneurosis and paranoid schizophrenia. Their profiles were then mixed with authentic profiles for discrimination by four skilled judges. The simulated psychoneurotic profiles were very similar

to the authentic ones except for an exaggerated F-K difference. Simulated psychotic profiles differed more from the authentic ones. The judges were given tables of scores indicating how the 11 simulated profiles differed from the authentic ones, and were then asked to pick the 11 simulated profiles from mixed groups. Their success was much above chance (although misuse of chi-squared exaggerates the significance). The F-K difference detected 18 of the 22 simulated profiles. 32 references.—C. M. Harsh.

3141. Hertz, Marguerite R. (Western Reserve U., Cleveland, O.), Ellis, Albert & Symonds, Percival M. (Teachers Coll., Columbia U., New York.) *Rorschach methods and other projective technics.* *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1947, 17, 78-100.—A great deal of progress has been achieved in the use of the Rorschach Method, to judge from the literature of 1943-46. It is very good for understanding the nature of personality and it is a valuable instrument in clinical psychology. Yet, the standards of research have not been kept as high as they should have been. Dangerous trends have developed: oversimplification of administration, scoring, and interpretation; modification of method to allow use by untrained persons; premature use of group technics before adequate validation. In general, there has been less research on reliability and direct validation, and more on practical application in such areas as mental hygiene, vocational guidance and testing, anthropology and sociology, social case work, psychopathology, and research in the armed forces. Among the other projective methods studied are the Thematic Apperception Test, projective play technics, drawing and play technics, handwriting technics, and others. 174-item bibliography.—W. W. Brickman.

3142. Klugman, Samuel F. (415 Reed Street, Philadelphia, Pa.) *Relationship between performance on the Rotter Aspiration Board and various types of tests.* *J. Psychol.*, 1947, 23, 51-54.—In order to obtain further information about the Rotter Aspiration Board 30 white, native-born male adults took several psychological tests. Results were studied in relation to their performance on the board. Performance on the aspiration board does not appear to be influenced by mechanical aptitude, extent of schooling, mental ability, or age. A low relationship appears to exist between performance and emotional stability as measured by a personality inventory. 15 references.—M. Mercer.

3143. McNair, F. E. *Personality changes associated with surgical and radiation castration.* *Canad. med. Ass. J.*, 1947, 56, 400-404.—Personality changes in a woman patient in whom radiation menopause was induced 3 years previously are reported as loss of security and waning aggressiveness against her older sister, with redirection of it against herself, along with symptoms of anxiety and guilt-feeling. Her symptoms represent a defence against continued sex relations and a plea for sympathy and her husband's attention. Her

prepsychotic personality had been weak, inadequate, poorly integrated with poor adaptation even in a sheltered environment, with unwillingness to change patterns of reaction, and with frigidity.—F. C. Sumner.

3144. Napoli, Peter, J. (Binney & Smith Co., New York.) *Interpretive aspects of finger-painting.* *J. Psychol.*, 1947, 23, 93-132.—The finger painting procedure, properly carried through, provides sufficient clues to describe the mood and general behavior problem in terms of the dynamisms at work within the patient at that particular time. Responses made by patients and the interpretation attached to those responses vary in many instances with the age, sex, and definite situations a given personality may have experienced. Findings are empirically and experientially derived. Validity at the present time is based on a high frequency between observation and clinical diagnosis.—M. Mercer.

3145. Plottke, Paul. *On the psychology of proper names.* *Indiv. Psychol. Bull.*, 1946, 5, 106-111.—"Certain people have the magic belief that one's name determines his or her character. . . . As the elaboration of the life-style takes place largely before the child can have an opinion about his name, the latter becomes one of those numerous and varied factors in an individual's existence which will be perceived and used according to the guiding fiction which makes for the life-style." Illustrative cases are presented.—S. B. Sarason.

3146. Siegel, Miriam G. *The diagnostic and prognostic validity of the Rorschach test in a child guidance clinic.* In *New York University School of Education, Abstracts of theses . . . 1945-1946.* New York, 1946. Pp. 63-69.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis.

3147. Wells, F. L. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) *Verbal excess over quantitation: two case studies.* *J. Psychol.*, 1947, 23, 65-82.—Two male college students are studied who show over-development of verbal response in proportion to quantitative as estimated by personal history and psychometric tests. The two cases illustrate the presence of the "verbalist" trait complex in well-integrated personalities and its role in supporting these integrations. There is no present reason to look upon exaggeration of the verbalizing process as any more associated with adjustment difficulties than are corresponding exaggerations of quantitative or mechanical functions.—M. Mercer.

[See also abstract 3275.]

## SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

3148. Bartlett, F. C. (U. Cambridge, England.) *The twentieth Maudsley lecture: intelligence as a social problem.* *J. ment. Sci.*, 1947, 93, 1-8.—The preferences and values set up by university education may be totally at variance with the human demands of a heavily industrialized civilization. In the modern social group not only symbolic efficiency (abstract intelligence) but also perceptual efficiency and manipulative efficiency are needed.



Either social values must be altered so that every kind of effective skill is recognized as carrying a similar and equal claim to what are called the good things of life or, more likely, society must study seriously its own enormous power of productivity. No solution can have a sure basis unless based on fundamental research into the nature of men and the claims of society.—W. L. Wilkins.

3149. **Boll, Ernest.** (*U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.*) **Social causation in the English novel of the Armistice interval.** *Psychiatry*, 1946, 9, 309-321.—To bring into closer alliance the realistic novelist, the social psychologist, the general reader, and the critic of fiction, an analysis is presented of the English novel from 1918 to 1939 and of an extensive body of social documentation of and about that period by biographers, analysts, historians and reporters. The major purpose was the discovery of the evidence of the effects of social currents upon the structure and content of realistic fiction. Topical headings are: Themes of Social Causation, The Microcosmic Pattern, Varieties of the Microcosmic Novel, and Traits of the Microcosmic Pattern. Numerous English novels are listed in the body of the article and a bibliography of 56 references, chiefly war memoirs and social surveys, is given.—M. H. Erickson.

3150. **Eaton, Joseph W.** (*Personnel Research Section, AGO, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.*) **Experiments in testing for leadership.** *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1947, 52, 523-535.—Sociodramatic tests, combined with sociometric ratings, are used in the selection and screening of officers and specialists in the American and British armies. While they show much promise, on theoretical grounds, of improving the validity of selection, the methods were not based on rigorous scientific procedures. In only a few instances has it been possible so far to demonstrate some degree of validity.—D. L. Glick.

3151. **Greenson, Ralph R.** (*1021 S. Hayworth Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.*) **On gambling.** *Amer. Imago*, 1947, 4, 61-77.—Gambling provides an "opportunity for the revival of unconscious oedipal phantasies" and "offers satisfaction possibilities for latent and unconscious homosexual, anal-sadistic, oral-receptive drives, and gratification of unconscious needs for punishment." Thus gambling is universally popular and in our culture is a marginally acceptable social activity. "Neurotic gambling belongs in the category of the impulse neuroses." It serves to deny an infantile sense of danger and gratifies at the same time thinly distorted sexual and aggressive impulses. The tension has to be satisfied by immediate action. The gambling neurosis "is an effort at defense against an impending severe depression. . . . In general the course, prognosis and treatment is similar to that of the addictions and the perversions."—W. A. Varvel.

3152. **Hohman, Leslie B.** (*Duke U. Med. Sch., Durham, N. C.*), & **Schaffner, Bertram.** (*New York State Psychiatric Institute, New York.*) **The sex lives of unmarried men.** *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1947, 52,

501-507.—Data on 4,600 unmarried men between the ages of 21 and 28 are presented with reference to virginity rates, age of first sex relations, masturbation rates, rates of continued masturbation into adult life, and incidence of homosexuality. These data are correlated with education, economic status, and religious denomination. Upon the basis of the data there is an estimate of the sexual activity of unmarried females. The study also reports markedly different sex mores among the Negro population.—D. L. Glick.

3153. **Kanzer, Mark.** (*114 East 65 St., New York 21.*) **Dostoyevsky's "Peasant Marey."** *Amer. Imago*, 1947, 4, 78-88.—*The Peasant Marey* is an autobiographical sketch in which Dostoyevsky describes an experience in a Siberian prison camp. Filled with loathing for his fellow convicts and their wild aggressiveness on an Easter holiday, he becomes restless and escapes from his surroundings by daydreaming of a moment in childhood when, frightened by a hallucinatory experience of a voice crying "wolf," he was soothed by a strange peasant. The recovered memory contains the essential material of all fairy tales but points to a serious mental disorder in the 9-year-old Dostoyevsky. The manifest content is interpreted and makes clearer the catharsis the recollection brought him in prison. There is evidence that his imprisonment was regarded unconsciously as a punishment for parricide and that it served to reconcile him to the father. In this connection the daydream of the peasant Marey acquires further significance as a totemistic ceremony, appropriate to Easter and to the process of mourning through which he was passing. Dostoyevsky's unique blend of phantasy and reality has few parallels in psychopathology.—W. A. Varvel.

3154. **Ketchum, J. D.** (*U. Toronto, Canada.*) **Psychology and the Canadian Social Science Research Council.** *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1947, 1, 14-16.—During the 4 years prior to December 1946, very few requests for aid in psychological research were made of the Council. It is suggested that many psychological research projects could be designed, having sufficient social significance to warrant support by the organization. Particularly welcome would be studies bearing on the social and economic adjustment of the Canadian Indian, the psychological aspects of criminal activities in Canada, and the French-English relations in Canada.—F. W. Finger.

3155. **Leites, Nathan.** (*Sarah Lawrence Coll., Bronxville, N. Y.*) **Trends in affectlessness.** *Amer. Imago*, 1947, 4, 89-112.—This paper traces relationships between Albert Camus' *The Stranger* and certain trends in the temper of the age. "In doing so, it offers a psychological interpretation of the content of the novel and confronts this interpretation with those of a sample of American critics." The position is taken that the hero's behavior is largely intelligible. Meursault's many defenses against affect are discussed and it is suggested that the major affect involved is murderous rage originally

directed against the depriving parents. Along with "chronic covert self-destructive aggressiveness" he exhibits some major explosions of overt aggressiveness. It is shown how these fit into the basic character structure. The novel is unusually terse and concrete in style. The author does not tell the reader in so many words or obtrusively lead him to see the psychological implications of Meursault's behavior; the critics have therefore been largely unaware of them.—*W. A. Varvel.*

3156. Poyer, G. *Le point de vue anthropographique.* (The anthropographic viewpoint.) *J. Psychol. norm. path.*, 1940-41, 37-38, 476-488.—The approach to the study of man here proposed would work toward a synthesis of case history material, differing from biography in its comparative aim and in its emphasis on the common man, differing from history in focusing upon the present rather than on the past, partaking of the character of psychiatry, psychology, sociology, and biology. General anthropography would study human destiny as it is determined by physical heredity, cultural pressures, and by cosmic and political cataclysms. Special anthropography would study both the individual and the group as they are affected by displacements in space (e.g. change of residence, group migrations), and by displacements within the group (e.g. change of status, revolutions).—*M. Sheehan.*

3157. Sachs, Hanns. *At the gates of heaven.* *Amer. Imago*, 1947, 4, 15-32.—Great men whose attainments belong to the inner world have a most enduring influence through their promise of a new way toward inner freedom. But few have themselves been sufficiently strong and free to fulfill their promise. Most have compromised between the freedom of the spirit and a strictly controlled, rigid ego. In his striving after inner freedom the apostle Paul tried to reconcile the contradiction between life and death. Law and lust (Super-Ego and id-tendencies) constricted his inner life and threatened his destruction. By the drive of desire, "the law was turned into the constant threat of sin and sin was identical with death." In his attitude toward Jesus, Paul fused the Jewish Messiah and the crucified and resurrected God of the mystery religions. Love was the only means of identification with Jesus. "Life can be gained through death only, life is given to him whom love makes forever willing to die; love, in accepting death, conquers sin and death and the law." How Paul reached this view is traced.—*W. A. Varvel.*

3158. Stanley-Jones, D. *Sexual inversion; an ethical study.* *Lancet*, 1947, 252, 366-369.—The development of affections in the growing boy is traced to show that the prepubertal homosexual phase is essential to the maturing of the adult personality in that it makes possible the shift from the dependent heterosexual affection for the mother to the protective heterosexual love for the mate. Perhaps the commonest cause of fixation at the level of homosexual friendships is the artificial prolonga-

tion beyond puberty of the homosexual group of earlier years (e.g., boarding schools). Medico-legal aspects of homosexual seduction are discussed.—*A. C. Hoffman.*

3159. Von Neumann, John, (Princeton U., N. J.), & Morgenstern, Oskar. *Theory of games and economic behavior.* (2d rev. ed.) Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1947. Pp. xviii + 641. \$10.00.—The second edition of this book is essentially an unchanged reprint of the first edition (see 19: 500). An appendix containing an axiomatic derivation of numerical utility has been added.—*F. Heider.*

#### METHODS AND MEASUREMENTS

3160. Chapin, F. Stuart. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) *New methods of sociological research on housing problems.* *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1947, 12, 143-149.—Two methods of observing the sociological aspects of housing are considered: "(1) observational study using the questionnaire method and sociometric scales to obtain quantitative records of observation; and (2) observational study under conditions of control by use of a projected experimental design and by use of an ex post facto experimental design." Ten studies in this area are cited and 4 are discussed in detail with reference to problems of obtaining, analyzing, and interpreting sociological data. There is a "note on the concepts of causation, probability and verification as used in experimental designs" and references to a fuller discussion to be found in the author's forthcoming book, *Experimental Designs in Sociological Research.*—*V. Nowlis.*

3161. Kay, Lillian Wald. (Brooklyn Coll., Brooklyn, N. Y.) *Frame of reference in "pro" and "anti" evaluation of test items.* *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1947, 25, 63-68.—Ten statements from the Levinson-Sanford Scale for the measurement of anti-Semitism were administered to subjects of three different types: (1) Jewish and non-Jewish staff members of an organization combatting anti-Semitism, (2) Jewish women participating in a seminar devoted to an analysis of their reactions to anti-Semitic incidents, and (3) Jewish and Gentile students at Brooklyn College. Some of the differences which occurred in the reactions of the Jewish and Gentile groups are traceable to differences in cultural background of the two groups. Other differences within the groups themselves, however, point to differences in the definition of "pro" and "anti" subscribed to.—*G. A. Kimble.*

3162. Randolph, Jane Marie. *A statistical analysis of the Moss Social Intelligence Test.* In *University of New Mexico, Abstracts of theses . . . 1933-1937.* Albuquerque, 1946. P. 75. (Univ. N. Mex. Publ. misc. Ser., 1946, No. 1).—Abstract of M.A. thesis, 1934.

#### CULTURES AND CULTURAL RELATIONS

3163. Bettelheim, Bruno. (U. Chicago, Ill.) *The dynamism of anti-Semitism in Gentile and Jew.* *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1947, 42, 153-168.—Dis-



cussions of group persecution tend to emphasize the characteristics of the persecutor and to overlook the faults of the victim. The clash of stereotypes is intensified when the Jew, for example, reacts in stereotyped, ineffective ways, thus strengthening the pre-conceptions of the anti-Semite. The author describes how he survived in concentration camps by avoiding the Gestapoman's stereotype of Jewish behavior. Jews and other persecuted groups should stop bolstering self-esteem through projecting their bad traits into their persecutors. Only when stereotypes are abandoned can realistic adjustment improve conditions.—C. M. Harsh.

3164. Bloom, Leonard. (U. California, Los Angeles.) Transitional adjustments of Japanese-American families to relocation. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1947, 12, 201-209.—The problem is the adjustment of Japanese-American families to impacts in the period from evacuation (1942) to opening of the Pacific Coast to relocation (1945). The data are of two sorts. "The first is a structural analysis of the records of 3000 families, one tenth of those registered at the time of evacuation. . . . The second . . . comprises some 100 histories of Japanese-American families equated with the structural types." Six structural categories of family units or individuals and the modal adjustment of each type are presented. The discussion analyzes the institutional environment of the families during the period, and the way in which the solidarity of the family influenced and was influenced by individual response to restraints and to various choices. The acculturation process was retarded, if not reversed. As for the postwar years, the author feels that "the structural integration of the Japanese-American family may well turn out to be quite disorganizing," because it reduces the freedom of action and choice of many younger persons in a time of crowding and exploitation.—V. Nowlis.

3165. Griaule, Marcel. La personnalité chez les Dogons (Soudan français). (The concept of personality among the Dagombas of the Togo Hinterland.) *J. Psychol. norm. path.*, 1940-41, 37-38, 468-475.—The Dagombas distinguish two spirits thought to reside within the body: the *nyama* and the *kikinu say*. The former is conceived as a composite force which the individual derives partly from his father, partly from more remote ancestors. It grows and thrives to the extent that its owner lives in conformity with the religious standards of the group; it becomes contaminated and reduced as he violates them. The *kikinu say*, diffused through the body and resembling it in form but capable of leaving and returning at will, is the synthesizing and directing aspect of the personality. The writer suggests that these concepts find an analogy in descriptions of personality which distinguish between the "I" and the "Me" (James), the *kikinu say* corresponding to the relatively abstract, indivisible and integrating "I," the *nyama* to the more diversified, socially conditioned aspects of the "Me."—M. Sheehan.

3166. Honigmann, John J. (State Coll. Pullman, Wash.) Cultural dynamics of sex; a study in culture and personality. *Psychiatry*, 1947, 10, 37-47.—Non-motivational determinants of sex in Kaska culture include economic patterns such as isolated bush residence, kinship, recreational forms, and marriage patterns. Data are presented to show the manner in which the childhood conditioned modal personality of the Kaska Indian defines sexuality and how that definition determines some of the forms of sexual behavior and the emotional significance of it.—M. H. Erickson.

3167. Kiser, Clyde V., & Whelpton, P. K. Progress report on the study of social and psychological factors affecting fertility. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1947, 12, 175-186.—This is a partial review of 6 previously published reports, totaling 257 pages, by the authors on data obtained in Indianapolis from 41,498 native-white couples and on more complete data from a relatively homogeneous sample of 1080 couples. Extensive data, including pregnancy and contraceptive history since marriage, occupational and income changes, and attitudes, were obtained from the sample by means of an interview technique. The data will be put on about 75 separate series of punch cards, including "basic data" cards (the only ones to be reported thus far), 23 "hypothesis" cards, and "special purpose" cards, such as the separate series for contraceptive methods. Future analyses are expected to throw more light on the social and psychological determinants of human fertility. Perhaps the most important finding to date is further evidence that "group differences in fertility are due almost entirely to group differences in the prevalence and effectiveness of contraceptive practice."—V. Nowlis.

3168. La Barre, Weston. (Duke U., Durham, N. C.) Some observations on character structure in the Orient. II. The Chinese. Part Two. *Psychiatry*, 1946, 9, 375-395.—From this and previous studies (see 21: 531) the author concludes that: "The Chinese ethos is essentially that of the artist, the scholar, and the gentleman . . . not the ethos of the soldier, the scientist, the entrepreneur, the metaphysician, the priest, the lawgiver, or even the statesman. . . . The Chinese temperament is placid, kindly, gracious, and responsive; unpolitical, unaggressive, unfanatic, and unobssessive; cheerful, poised, fatalistic, and enduring; rational, secure, calm, and deeply considerate of others. The low tension of Chinese life is the essence of its charm. The healthy ego and the satisfied id are the Chinese specializations, not the overgrown masterhood of the super-ego."—M. H. Erickson.

3169. Lahy, Bernard. Mesure de l'intelligence pratique des membres d'une tribu berbère du Moyen-Atlas. (The measurement of practical intelligence of a Berber tribe in Middle Atlas.) *J. Psychol. norm. path.*, 1940-41, 37-38, 394-411.—Five tests of the Pintner-Paterson Scale (Mare and Foal, Seguin, Five-figure, Two-figure, Casuist Form Board) were given through an interpreter to 72 members of

the Bouhassoussen tribe which has remained relatively isolated geographically and culturally. A breakdown of the results according to 6 social categories represented shows a corresponding hierarchy of average scores, government employees being at the top of the scale, peasants and prisoners at the bottom. However individuals of all classes are found to score at all parts of the distribution curve. Exposure to French culture tends to improve the performance regardless of class and probably accounts for the suggestion of bimodality in the curve. On the basis of his findings the author has established tentative norms which he proposes to develop further in order to make the test a useful tool in selecting natives to fill responsible military and civil positions.—*M. Sheehan.*

3170. **Lehman, Harvey C.** (*Ohio U., Athens, O.*) **National differences in creativity.** *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1947, 52, 475-488.—National differences in 11 kinds of contribution to science and art are studied by (1) taking a "fair sample" of creative works regarded by experts within each separate field as of outstanding importance, and (2) ascertaining the number of these contributions that have been made by individuals of a given nationality. The results are presented chronologically. No one nation was found to rank first in any 50-year interval in all 11 lines of endeavor; during the last 4 centuries no one nation ranks first, as regards its total number of creative contributions, in all 11 fields of endeavor. In most instances that nation which has attained preeminence most recently within a given field of endeavor is also the nation which has achieved the greatest total output within that particular field.—*D. L. Glick.*

3171. **Leighton, Dorothea, & Kluckhohn, Clyde.** **Children of the people; the Navaho individual and his development.** Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1947. Pp. xi + 277. \$4.50.—This book deals with the personality development of the Navaho child. Navaho society, child rearing practices, and child and adult behavior are described. Test performance of Navaho children on the Goodenough Draw-A-Man Test, the Arthur Point Performance Scale, the Thematic Apperception Test (modified), the Rorschach, free drawings, Stewart's Emotional Response Test and Bavelas' Moral Ideology Test are reported. On the Goodenough Test 47 children had a mean I. Q. of 109.7. On the Arthur Scale, the average I. Q. of 23 Navaho children attending school was 103.0, whereas the average of 41 not attending school was 81.0. Other tests employed did not yield direct comparisons with white norms; the results of these tests are described in terms of the content of the responses; a number of case studies are presented. Results of medical examinations also are included. The book ends with a summary of results and a discussion of the implications for Navaho educational policies.—*W. Dennis.*

3172 **Mead, Margaret.** (*American Museum of Natural History, New York.*) **The application of**

**anthropological techniques to cross-national communication.** *Trans. N. Y. Acad. Sci.*, 1947, 9, 133-152.—As an example of the anthropologist's contribution to the problem of communication between peoples of different national groups, the attempt is described to improve relations between the Americans and the British during World War II. To facilitate the acceptance of differences which are causing friction, it is necessary to find areas of agreement to be used as background. When the alleged "arrogance" of the British is translated into "understatement" (based on the traditional role of the English father), and the American "boasting" into "overstatement" (stemming from the role of the child in the American home), each group can better appreciate the habitual attitude of the other. Specific problems in terminology are complicated by differing viewpoints toward simplicity-complexity, toward long-range planning, toward the approval of compromise with minority groups. It is often possible, however, to bring together divergent groups by adopting a term (e.g., "partner") which has an acceptable, though different, connotation for each. 27 references.—*F. W. Finger.*

3173. **Mead, Margaret.** (*72 Perry St., New York 32.*) **The concept of culture and the psychosomatic approach.** *Psychiatry*, 1947, 10, 57-76.—Ordinarily psychosomatic medicine is conceptualized as signifying the development of the personality in accord with definite laws of growth, limited and defined by constitutional forces, and subject to the accidents of social development and environmental pressures. These pressures vary in accord with the time of occurrence, whether early or late in the course of personality organization. Psychosomatic defects may develop in response to the reactivation of earlier difficulties or because of failures to adjust to contemporary pressure and these defects may be either reversible or irreversible. However, such definition of psychosomatic medicine overlooks the importance of culture as an internal force to be distinguished from external forces such as environment and inter-personal relationships. A recognition of culture itself as a force comparable or even greater than environmental forces would permit a more extensive application of research in preventive medicine in which society itself would be the patient. 50-item footnote bibliography.—*M. H. Erickson.*

3174. **Moellenhoff, Fritz.** **The price of individuality; speculations about German national characteristics.** *Amer. Imago*, 1947, 4, 33-60.—Inwardness and the striving for individuality can be shown to have existed as characteristics of the German people for over a century. The cult of the uniform and the ready acceptance of the class-state and organization serve this trait of inwardness. Hero-worship stands as a defense against the helplessness and anxiety created by the inwardness and the refusal to be a responsible member of the nation. "The tendency of inwardness makes the bearer tense, he feels forced to separate himself from his surroundings, he sinks into himself. He responds to



external matters, but in a defensive or insulting way." The German goes alternately in the direction of sublimation and of libidinal satisfaction. The educational stress placed upon Kant's categorical imperative has made him, in times of stress, exceedingly self righteous and as aggressive as his superego. 21 references.—*W. A. Varvel.*

3175. Nimuendajú, Curt. *The eastern Timbira.* (Transl. & ed. by Robert H. Lowie) Univ. Calif. Publ. Amer. Archaeol. Ethnol., 1946, 41. Pp. x + 357. \$5.00.—An historical and ethnographic account of several Brazilian tribes known as the Timbiri, who inhabit the northeastern part of the Central Brazilian steppe area. "In the translator's judgment, this work represents one of the outstanding achievements among studies of South American Indians." The monograph includes a 173-item bibliography, an index, a glossary, and 42 plates.—*Wayne Dennis.*

3176. Ortiz, Fernando. (*U. Havana, Cuba.*) *El engaño de las razas.* (The fraud of races.) Havana: Paginas, 1946. Pp. 428. \$4.00.—An exhaustive discussion of human differences and the biological, ethnic and cultural factors that make groups different from other groups. Racial superiority is a meaningless term, since superiority has meaning only within specific cultural spheres. There are no pure or impure races. The very concept of race is unscientific since such designations are arbitrary and meaningless. Investigations of intelligence among primitive people have not adequately equated the factor of motivation. There is no scientific proof that ethnic groups vary reliably from any other groups in any of the personality, character or temperament characteristics.—*R. J. Corsini.*

3177. Portenier, Lillian G. (*U. Wyoming, Laramie, Wyo.*) *Abilities and interests of Japanese-American high school seniors.* *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1947, 25, 53-61.—Senior high school students in a Japanese relocation project near Cody, Wyoming were compared for performance on several tests with the state average. On the Ohio State Psychological Examination, form 21, the Japanese students scored significantly lower than the state average. This inferior rating is verified by the results obtained with the Henmon-Nelson, and Terman-McNemar tests. The state in which the earlier school training had been obtained had no important relationship to the Japanese student's performance. In vocational choices, the Japanese students expressed an interest in medicine and commerce more frequently than the Wyoming average.—*G. A. Kimble.*

3178. Seago, Dorothy, W. (*Tulane U., New Orleans, La.*) *Stereotypes: before Pearl Harbor and after.* *J. Psychol.*, 1947, 23, 55-63.—Stereotypes of three national and one racial group have been ascertained over a period of five years for groups of American college women. Stereotyped attitudes show considerable stability despite significant changes in world events. They seem to be relatively uninfluenced by events that do not immediately invoke the emotions of the stereotyper. The stereo-

type of a minority group within one's own nation remains practically invariable despite the changing role of that group during the period studied. 16 references.—*M. Mercer.*

3179. Senter, Donovan. (*U. New Mexico, Albuquerque.*) *Witches and psychiatrists.* *Psychiatry*, 1947, 10, 49-56.—The present day beliefs in witchcraft of the Spanish American and Indian natives of New Mexico do not merely stem from the witchcraft beliefs of 300 years ago, but are actually the same beliefs which have been closely integrated into the total culture. An account is given of the present day practices of witchcraft including the recognition of the importance of the psychological reactions involved.—*M. H. Erickson.*

3180. Stevens, Rutherford B. *Racial aspects of emotional problems of Negro soldiers.* *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1947, 103, 493-498.—The author analyzes the emotional disturbances of Negro soldiers on a basis of damage to their motivation and morale by Army segregation and subsequent discrimination, superimposed on their pre-military experiences with such racial practices. The understanding of racial as well as other aspects of the problem is an aid to the gaining of rapport, and a necessity for good therapeutic results. The best method of treatment, however, is prevention by abolishment of racial practices that now exist, a matter extending beyond a military problem in wartime.—*R. D. Weitz.*

3181. Thompson, Laura. *Guam and its people.* (Rev. ed.) Princeton, N. J.: Princeton University Press, 1947. Pp. xiii + 367. \$5.00.—This is a post-war revision of a book first published in 1941. The author traces many aspects of Guamanian economy and social order from pre-Spanish days to American sovereignty. She stresses the problems which arise from Guam's status under naval government.—*W. Dennis.*

3182. Weaver, Robert C. (*American Council on Race Relations, Chicago, Ill.*) *A needed program of research in race relations and associated problems.* *J. Negro Educ.*, 1947, 16, 130-135.—Since to date there has been no consistent research into the economic problems affecting Negroes, the writer offers a plan with stress upon Negro-union relationships, housing, and health.—*A. Burton.*

3183. Wei, Francis C. M. (*Hua Chung U., Wuchang, China.*) *The spirit of Chinese culture.* New York: Scribner's, 1947. Pp. xii + 186. \$2.75.—The main purpose of this series of lectures, which has been delivered in several theological schools in this country, is to acquaint Christian missionaries with Chinese philosophy and religion. If Christianity is to take root in China it must be adapted to Chinese culture. After sketching the history of Christianity in China, the author outlines briefly the main ideas of Confucianism, Chinese Buddhism, and Taoism. The last chapter deals with the problem of how to interpret Christianity in terms of Chinese culture.—*F. Heider.*

3184. Whitehead, G. O. *Personal names among the Bari.* *Man*, 1947, 47, 45-46.—The names given

by the Bari (a tribe living on the banks of the Upper Nile) serve to indicate the sibling order in which the child was born (separate sequences for each sex), to relate the child to members of the family who have died, and to note some accident or event that characterized the birth of the child.—*A. C. Hoffman.*

3185. Whitman, William, 3rd. *The Pueblo Indians of San Ildefonso; a changing culture.* *Columbia Univ. Contr. Anthropol.*, 1947, No. 34. Pp. vii + 164. \$2.75.—A posthumous report of an anthropological field of study completed in 1939. The traditional anthropological topics are treated, and, in addition, attention is given to individual development and to acculturation. The treatment of these topics is limited to general observations, i.e. quantitative data are not presented.—*Wayne Dennis.*

3186. Williams, Dorothy M. *A study of the relative effectiveness of selected teaching procedures in the modification of children's attitudes toward the Negro.* In *New York University School of Education, Abstracts of theses . . . 1945-1946.* New York, 1946. Pp. 87-91.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis.

#### SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

3187. Allen, LeRoy B. (*Agricultural, Mechanical, and Normal College, Pine Bluff, Ark.*) *Religious attitudes of a selected group of Negro college students.* *J. Negro Educ.*, 1947, 16, 142-147.—The Thurstone Scales for Attitude Toward God, Attitude Toward the Church, Attitude Toward Sunday Observance, and Attitude Toward the Bible were given to 149 freshmen at Howard University and 51 graduate students enrolled in the School of Religion at the same institution. Strong favorable religious attitudes were manifested by both groups. However, attitudes toward Sunday observance and the Church were less strong than those toward God and the Bible. Sex differences between freshmen men and women were almost negligible. Religious attitudes among the students of theology varied as much as they did among freshmen.—*A. Burton.*

3188. Barron, Milton Leon. *People who intermarry; intermarriage in a New England industrial community.* Syracuse: Syracuse University Press, 1946. Pp. xii + 389. \$3.00.—Inter-group marriages occurring in Derby, Conn. during the years 1929-1930 and 1940 are analysed. Comparable data from other studies are reviewed. On the basis of these data the author predicts the continuation of Negro-white distinctions, and of Protestants, Roman Catholics, and Jews retaining separate in-group characters. People of different nationality backgrounds, but of the same race and religion, intermarry extensively, and the different ethnic groups are tending to lose their identity. On the other hand, there is little intermarriage between persons of divergent economic and educational status. This fact suggests the emergence of new in-groups along class lines. 138-item bibliography.—*W. Dennis.*

3189. Faria, Robert E. L. (*Syracuse U., Syracuse, N. Y.*) *Interaction of generations and family*

*stability.* *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1947, 12, 159-164.—"Based on a series of family histories collected by the author, and also on research literature on the subject," this is a discussion of the thesis that "the family, a central mechanism for transmission of culture, must be able to transmit itself along with other culture traits, from one generation to another."—*V. Nowlis.*

3190. Kling, Samuel G., & Kling, Esther B. [Ed.] *The marriage reader: a guide to sex satisfaction and happiness in marriage; an anthology.* New York: Vanguard Press, 1947. Pp. xii + 489. \$3.00.—In this anthology some thirty-four authors, ranging from Benjamin Franklin and Honoré de Balzac to Eleanor Roosevelt and Paul Popenoe, are represented. The first 5 parts of the book relate to premarital factors and preparation for marriage. Another 7 parts are concerned with marriage and some of its problems. *Famous quotations on marriage* comprise one part, and a quiz, "What Do You Know about Marriage" together with answers concludes the book. Approximately one-third of the material is devoted to sexual adjustment in marriage.—*C. R. Adams.*

3191. Locke, Harvey J. (*U. Southern California, Los Angeles.*) *Predicting marital adjustment by comparing a divorced and a happily married group.* *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1947, 12, 187-191.—"This paper is a preliminary report of a study of adjustment in marriage which has two somewhat unique features: (1) It is a comparison of marriages ending in divorce with marriages outsiders judged to be the most happily married known to them. (2) The subjects are fairly representative of the general population." The sample of divorced persons included all the couples divorced in an Indiana county in the years immediately preceding the interviewing and who could possibly be reached (201 divorced spouse pairs, plus 123 persons where only one spouse was secured); the married group (200 spouse pairs) was secured from the names of the most happily married known by a random sample of married persons. On the Burgess-Cottrell adjustment scale, the married men had a mean score of 167.3, the divorced, 110.7 ( $CR = 1.34$ ). For women, the respective scores are 165.6 and 106.6 ( $CR = 1.50$ ). Three conclusions are drawn from the results: "(1) Divorce and happiness in marriage as judged by an outsider, and the Burgess-Cottrell adjustment scale both have validity in determining different degrees of marital adjustment. (2) In this sample subsequent marriages of divorced persons were fairly successful. (3) A prediction scale, based on such things as happiness of parents' marriages, length of acquaintance, conventionality, and sociability, will be highly correlated with marital adjustment."—*V. Nowlis.*

3192. McElroy, Katherine. (*Community Service Society, New York.*) *Marriage counseling.* *J. soc. Casework*, 1947, 28, 211-217.—The importance of marriage counseling before marriage is discussed. The problem of emancipation from parents after marriage, and the industrial and economic in-



securities which the political-economic system of today imposes, place tremendous pressures on the adaptiveness of both partners in marriage. This is a crucial period for the family agency to establish its position as a therapeutic agency in the community.—*V. M. Stark.*

## SOCIAL ACTION

3193. Cooper, Eunice, & Jahoda, Marie. (*American Jewish Committee, New York.*) **The evasion of propaganda: how prejudiced people respond to anti-prejudice propaganda.** *J. Psychol.*, 1947, 23, 15-25.—When prejudiced persons are confronted with anti-prejudice propaganda they may, theoretically, fight it or give in to it. Research shows that many people are unwilling to do either, but prefer not to face the implications of ideas opposed to their own. They evade the issue psychologically by not understanding the message.—*M. Mercer.*

3194. Irving, John A. (*U. Toronto, Canada.*) **Psychological aspects of the Social Credit movement in Alberta.** *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1947, 1, 17-27.—As a background for the discussion of the psychological aspects of the Social Credit movement, its development in Alberta during 1932-35 under the leadership of William Aberhart is described. It is pointed out that Social Credit is a moral and political philosophy as well as a monetary theory.—*P. W. Finger.*

3195. Margolin, Leo J. **Paper bullets; a brief story of psychological warfare in World War II.** New York: Froben, 1946. Pp. 149. \$2.50.—Psychological warfare, "a fancy word for propaganda," is described in brief chapters on its history, typology, and use by combatants in World War II. German operations in France used lies, rumors, leaflets, front line loudspeakers, "poison pen" letters from home, screaming stukas, and other devices to undermine the morale of civilian and military forces. In the United States and Latin America, German propaganda was also intended to divide the population and inspire fear. Japanese propaganda themes were similar to those of the Germans. In March, 1942, the first of several official U. S. propaganda agencies began operations. Numerous anecdotes testify to the effectiveness of U. S. psychological warfare from North Africa to the end of the fighting in both Europe and Asia. Methods of forestalling German and Japanese propaganda in defeat are necessary. There are 48 pages of reproductions of psychological warfare materials.—*N. L. Gage.*

## CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

3196. Carter, Genevieve Wiley. **Juvenile delinquency in Bernalillo County.** In *University of New Mexico, Abstracts of theses . . . 1933-1937.* Albuquerque, 1946. P. 15. (*Univ. N. Mex. Publ. misc. Ser.*, 1946, No. 1.)—Abstract of M.A. thesis, 1936.

3197. Cotte, S. **Le bonhomme "aux mains coupées"; dessins d'enfants delinquants: À propos de quelques omissions inconscientes dans le test de**

**Goodenough.** (The man "with the hands cut off"; drawings of delinquent children. Concerning certain unconscious omissions in the Goodenough Test.) *Z. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1946, 13, 156-164.—Among 1550 delinquent children seen in medico-psychological consultation, there were 16 juvenile thieves who, in taking the Goodenough Test, omitted the hands in their drawings of the "man." All 16 subjects, boys and girls ranging in age from 12-4 to 18, were of average or almost average intelligence. It is believed that this "forgetting" implies a self-punitive mechanism in individuals who are more or less obsessed by an image of retaliation originating from their social instincts. By unconscious identification with his drawing and projection of self-punitive mechanisms, the child appeases his feelings of guilt through "self-mutilation." This graphic omission may also signify castration fear. The article includes reproductions of all the drawings in question and excerpts of the case histories.—*R. Lassner.*

3198. East, W. Norwood. **Physical factors and criminal behavior.** *J. clin. Psychopath.*, 1946, 8, 7-36.—This article surveys the various research which has been done in attempting to relate the general bodily appearance of individuals to criminal types and behavior. The various schools and researches which are surveyed are as follows: schools of penology, anthropological research, anthropometric research, English research with adolescents, constitution types, and physical illness. This survey comes to no definite conclusions about the validity of physical factors in relation to criminal behavior, but indicates that caution should be applied when relating physique and crime since other uncontrolled variables may be operating to cause the criminal behavior. The author suggests that research exploration needs to be done in various areas, such as organotherapy, electroencephalography, the effects of hydration, hyperventilation, hypoglycaemia, etc. 77-item bibliography.—*G. A. Muench.*

3199. Felix, Robert H. (*U. S. Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.*) **Mental health approach to juvenile delinquency.** *Train. Sch. Bull.*, 1947, 44, 17-25.—The public health attack on juvenile delinquency involves active research into causes and efficacious methods of treatment, sufficient clinical services for out- and in-patient care, and education of the professions and the public to understand the problem and contribute to its solution. Every agency dealing with children requires personnel who like and respect children, a philosophy based upon children's needs, and an ability to utilize community resources fully.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

3200. Gilbert, G. M. **Nuremberg diary.** New York: Farrar, Straus, 1947. Pp. 471. \$5.00.—Assigned as prison psychologist for the trials at Nuremberg of the major Nazis, Gilbert kept a daily account of tests administered and the general reaction of each of the prisoners to main events in the trial which affected them. This diary account begins with the reaction of each to the indictment and the

specifications, continues with reactions of the prisoners to daily events in the courtroom and with the responses of individuals in interviews with the several psychiatrists and with the psychologist, and concludes with a description of the reactions of each prisoner as he returned to his cell after hearing his sentence. Wechsler IQ's ranged from Schacht's 143 to Streicher's 106, but test results are considered inadequate to give any picture of the personality of these men and the study emphasizes insight into the total personalities of the men in their interaction with each other and in their reactions to their guilt, the trial situation, and the sentences.—W. L. Wilkins.

3201. Inbau, Fred E. (Northwestern U., Law Sch., Chicago, Ill.) *The lie-detector. J. clin. Psychopath., 1946, 8, 151-158.*—The lie-detector is becoming an increasingly useful instrument in crime detection laboratories, although the most accurate estimates of its accuracy are approximately 75%. The author discusses both the limitations and values of the instrument, and indicates that at the present time lie-detector data would be considered valid evidence only within the trial court's discretion.—G. A. Muench.

3202. Lodge, George Townsend. (V. A. Mental Hygiene Clinic, 49 Fourth St., San Francisco, Calif.) *Correlates of criminal behavior. J. soc. Psychol., 1947, 25, 3-51.*—The bisected variable tetrachoric method of factor analysis is used in an effort to isolate the variables responsible for criminal behavior. A total of 49 different factors are inter-correlated using this technique. From the inter-correlations thus obtained, the author has constructed profiles which show the characteristics of: (1) the alcoholic criminal, (2) sex criminals and (3) the colored criminal. The profiles show marked differences determined by the type of criminal. Other profiles are presented which show graphically the relationship of such factors as venereal disease, school retardation, intelligence, family background, and psychiatric classification to criminality. From the data thus compiled, the author concludes that the technique provides a useful approach to the study of crime because the method possesses the possibility of reducing the number of variables which will need to be investigated in an attempt to understand criminal behavior. At the same time, he points out that a further implication of this research is that crime is a complexly determined social problem which cannot be solved merely by punitive imprisonment and increased police forces. 33 references.—G. A. Kimble.

3203. Molina, Miguel F. (San Carlos U., Guatemala City.) *Study of a psychopathic personality in Guatemala. Psychiatry, 1947, 10, 31-36.*—The interview by a psychiatrist with a multiple murderer and sexual pervert is reported in full by the psychiatrist together with his findings.—M. H. Erickson.

3204. Müller, Ursula. *Die Weiterentwicklung von 54 Kindern, die wegen Entwendungen im "Gotthelf-Haus" beobachtet und begutachtet wur-*

*den.* (Follow-up of 54 children who, because of thievery, were studied and diagnosed at the Gotthelf-Haus.) *Z. Kinderpsychiat., 1946, 13, 164-166.*—“In a great many cases, particularly those of juvenile thieves, residence at the “Gotthelf-Haus” not only brought about the decisive turn for the better, but the intensive psychiatric and pedagogic influence eliminated the disturbances and aberrations. This was true also with children in whom further development was favorable in spite of disregard of psychiatric advice. How grateful the children themselves feel for the help rendered, for the most consider it thus, though partly unconsciously, is evidenced in the warm contact which many a former client maintains with the Haus.”—R. Lassner.

3205. Smith, Hubert Winston. (U. Ill., Coll. Med., Chicago, Ill.) *Bibliography of joint interest to the legal and medical professions. J. clin. Psychopath., 1946, 8, 159-188.*—An extensive bibliography of some 450 titles of medico-legal interest in the areas of general medicine, including psychiatry and psychology.—G. A. Muench.

3206. Tramer, M. (U. Bern, Switzerland.) *“Mannogel mit abgehauenen Händen.”* (“Little man with the hands cut off.”) *Z. Kinderpsychiat., 1946, 13, 169-170.*—In his psychiatric clinic for children the author encountered a ten-year-old boy, who like the cases described by Cotte (see 21: 3197) in drawing a man and a woman (Goodenough Test) omitted the hands. The child had been referred by the juvenile court for incidents of sex delinquency. Tramer believes that such omissions in drawings are not accidental but may be explained as a lapse indicating self-mutilation by cutting off the “bad” hands, a projection of the unconscious wish for punishment.—R. Lassner.

3207. U. S. Department of Justice. *Recommendations for action by the panels of the National Conference on Prevention and Control of Juvenile Delinquency.* Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1947. Pp. v + 136. 30¢.—This pamphlet includes summary recommendations submitted by committees of the conference. The subjects for which recommendations were made include: institutional treatment, juvenile courts, police and detention, recreation, child guidance clinics, social work services, church, school, and home responsibilities, and statistics.—C. M. Louttit.

3208. Wallerstein, James S., & Wyle, Clement J. (Randen Foundation, New York.) *Our law-abiding law-breakers. Probation, 1947, 25, 107-112, 118.*—Questionnaires listing 49 offenses under the penal law of the state of New York were distributed to a large group of persons in a wide range of occupations and professions, in various parts of the country. Anonymous replies were obtained from 1020 men and 678 women. Ninety-nine per cent of the respondents admitted committing one or more of the crimes. It is concluded (1) that unlawful behavior is a common phenomenon, not an abnormal social or psychological manifestation; (2) that whether a man becomes a criminal depends more upon what



society does to him than upon what he does to society; and (3) that some citizens can commit crimes and still become eminent scientists, teachers, executives, and intelligent parents.—G. S. Speer.

## ART AND AESTHETICS

3209. **Arnheim, Rudolf.** (*Sarah Lawrence Coll., Bronxville, N. Y.*) **Perceptual abstraction and art.** *Psychol. Rev.*, 1947, 54, 66-82.—Although art and abstraction seem to be incompatible, the term "abstract art" is frequently used. This discussion presupposes a revision of certain psychological concepts. A discussion of perceptual abstraction is developed by reference to abstraction in primitive representation, priority of global perceptual features, perceptual concepts, representational concepts, and by noting that representation requires abstract form. The point of view is gestalt. To indicate the psychological meaning of artistic abstraction the following are considered: form interprets environment, the functions of realism, the preference for balanced form, dynamic complexity of form, and abstraction expressing mental detachment. 27 references.—M. A. Tinker.

3210. **Bottorf, Edna A.** (*State Teachers Coll., Lock Haven, Pa.*) **A study comparing two methods of developing art appreciation with college students.** *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1947, 38, 17-44.—An art appreciation test constructed by the author was administered to college students. Successively higher mean scores were found for groups who reported greater previous art training in schools. Subsequent training was given to 125 students by the method of instruction in art history, and training by the "execution" method was given to a group of 20 students. Final scores of these two groups showed a slight, but not statistically significant, difference in favor of the "execution" method. 45-item bibliography.—E. B. Mallory.

3211. **Durand, Marguerite.** **Perception de durée dans les phrases rythmées.** (Perception of duration in rhythmic phrases.) *J. Psychol. norm. path.*, 1946, 39, 305-321.—An old dispute between M. Grammont and P. Verrier (1912-1914) as to what marks the limits of the measures which in poetry and rhythmic prose are assumed to be isochronous is the source of the problem here approached experimentally. Recording word sequences (French and Czech) spoken to the beats of a metronome, the writer has concluded that in a rhythmic passage the perceived measure runs through the accented vowel and the consonant(s) which follow it, this scansion yielding groups of approximately equal duration.—M. Sheehan.

3212. **Lalo, Charles.** **L'analyse esthétique d'une oeuvre d'art; essai sur les structures et la supra-structure de la poésie.** (Esthetic analysis of a work of art. Essay on the structures and superstructure of poetry.) *J. Psychol. norm. path.*, 1946, 39, 257-282.—The measure of esthetic value in a work of art is the extent to which several (at least five) rela-

tively simple substructures combine harmoniously to produce a balanced superstructure. The writer analyzes a distich from Lamartine's *Milly* to demonstrate the "counterpoint" of meaning, unconscious echos awakened by suggestion, logico-grammatical parallelism, temporal rhythm, and sound rhythm as they are combined, verifying his conclusions by means of experimental substitutions and comparisons with analogous passages from the classicist, Corneille. In contrast to the polyphonic structure of poetry, a prose statement of fact is unidimensional, its value being measured wholly in terms of its truth.—M. Sheehan.

3213. **Tilly, Margaret.** (*Langley Porter Clinic, San Francisco, Calif.*) **The psychoanalytical approach to the masculine and feminine principles in music.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1947, 103, 477-483.—Through the consideration of music as a therapeutic agent, the author points up a group of masculine and neurotic-feminine qualities which are manifest in musical composition. Brief analysis of the lives of several of the great composers and the outstanding characteristics of their work are presented to show the underlying psychological pattern of the man and his work to be similar. 25 references.—R. D. Weitz.

[See also abstracts 2926, 2933, 2940, 2985, 3225, 3303, 3312, 3324.]

## PERSONNEL PSYCHOLOGY

(including Vocational Guidance)

3214. **Beck, Gil, & Planty, Earl.** (*Johnson and Johnson, New Brunswick, N. J.*) **Training and attitude building through plant broadcasting.** *Personnel*, 1947, 23, 353-360.—Experiments with in-plant broadcasting are described. An increase in employee efficiency at this plant is credited in part to the broadcasts, in terms of helping to solve such problems as housekeeping difficulties, adjustment to new machinery, unexcused absenteeism, etc. A sample script is reproduced.—M. Siegel.

3215. **Benge, Eugene J.** (*Benge Associates, Chicago, Ill.*) **Statistical study of a job evaluation point system.** *Mod. Mgmt.*, 1947, 7, 17-23.—Eleven factors were assigned point values and 32 jobs were studied to ascertain whether all 11 were necessary, and if the weightings were justified. Experience alone correlated +.97 with the total scores and the addition of safety and working conditions would raise the agreement to +.99. The elaborate weighting system added little to the totals. Seven factors, apart from experience, are sufficient.—R. W. Husband.

3216. **Bonnardel, R.** **La psychométrie appliquée à l'industrie; le psychométricien et les milieux professionnels.** (Psychometrics applied to industry; the psychometrician and his professional milieu.) *J. Psychol. norm. path.*, 1940-41, 37-38, 511-520.—Successful introduction of tests requires a tactful gradual breaking down of inertia and the quieting

of the suspicions which both management and workers feel toward innovations which threaten the status quo. Tangible evidence of previous success in handling personnel problems will be the best way to convince management, but the psychometrician must overcome the workers' resistance by mingling with them as a shop man, sharing their experiences, demonstrating to them how his tests can discover aptitudes which might otherwise have remained unknown. Only those capable of understanding the experimental background should be allowed to visit behind the scenes.—*M. Sheehan.*

3217. **Burlingame, C. C.** (*The Hartford Retreat, Hartford, Conn.*) **Review of psychiatric progress 1946: psychiatry in industry.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1947, 103, 549-553.—A history of psychiatry in industry is outlined. Recent investigations are evaluated. The author concludes from the review that industrial psychiatry holds great promise as a preventive arm of industrial medicine and as an active force in the field of human relations. 16 references.—*R. D. Weitz.*

3218. **Carter, Launor F.** (*U. Rochester, N. Y.*), & **Dudek, Frank J.** (*U. Southern California, Los Angeles.*) **The use of psychological techniques in measuring and critically analyzing navigators' flight performance.** *Psychometrika*, 1947, 12, 31-42.—Under controlled flight conditions, the distance between a navigator's report of position and his actual position is a criterion of success in dead reckoning navigation. Students' logs were evaluated for five separate missions by comparing the students' entries with standards determined by experts. The reliability of this technique is indicated by the fact that mission to mission intercorrelations of error scores were low, while the intercorrelations between legs of the same mission were moderately high. The intercorrelations between the error scores for the different navigation variables were computed and analyzed by using both factor analysis and multiple regression techniques. Both analyses indicated that a major portion of all dead reckoning error could be attributed to errors made in determining magnetic deviation. As a result of these analyses, recommendations were made for changing the instruction in dead reckoning and alterations in the equipment used were suggested.—(Courtesy of *Psychometrika*.)

3219. **Chalfen, Leo.** (*Philadelphia (Pa.) Employment and Vocational Bureau.*) **The psychological effects of unionism on the member.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1947, 25, 133-137.—The psychological effects of union membership include: (1) constructive feelings of security, self integrity, status, altruism, responsibility, social equality, high morale, independence and group consciousness; (2) cathartic manifestations, and (3) restrictive feelings of anonymity and abiding by the will of the majority. 15 references.—*G. A. Kimble.*

3220. **Cleeton, Glen U.** (*Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa.*) **Rating executive qualities.** *Personnel*, 1947, 23, 321-326.—Justifica-

tion for extending merit rating to executive and supervisory levels is outlined. A rating scale embodying some of the characteristics of a graphic scale and some of the elements of a graded multiple-step scale are presented as a means of providing a significant picture of trait relations. Precautions against possible limitations and misuse of rating scales and their products are discussed.—*M. Siegel.*

3221. **Creed, C. Edwin.** (*Teachers Coll., New Britain, Conn.*) **The relationship of recreational participation to industrial efficiency.** *Res. Quart. Amer. Ass. Hlth phys. Educ.*, 1946, 17, 193-203.—The relationship between industrial success and efficiency and (1) "active" recreational participation; (2) "passive" recreational participation; (3) the number of different recreational activities participated in; (4) specific recreational activities were studied at Servel, Inc., Evansville, Indiana during December, 1945. An Activity Invoice was developed in which activities were arbitrarily classed as "active" or "passive." Industrial efficiency was measured in terms of Superintendents' rating. The findings were: (1) a high degree of relationship between recreational participation and industrial efficiency; (2) some specific recreational activities are participated in by a significantly greater number of the better employees, while others are participated in by a significantly greater number of the poorer employees; (3) although both active and passive types of recreation are related to industrial efficiency, there is no significant difference between their degrees of relationship; (4) although both number of activities and hours of participation are related to industrial efficiency, there is no significant difference between their degrees of relationship; (5) although the poorer employee does not take part in as many activities as does the better worker, he spends as much time per activity in which he participates as does the better employee.—*F. C. Sumner.*

3222. **Dartnell Corporation.** (*Chicago, Ill.*) **Interview procedures and employee testing methods.** Chicago: Dartnell Corporation, 1946. Pp. 86. \$7.50.—"The purpose of this report is to indicate the proper tools which exist today for the selection of industrial personnel and to point out the need for care and thought in their choice and application." Section 1 examines the application blanks, reference follow-up forms, and interviewing methods used by many companies. Section 2 examines psychological and medical testing procedures and forms. Twenty-six full page exhibits, mostly sample forms, are included as are lists of pertinent books, periodicals, bibliographies, publishers of industrial employee tests and consulting organizations that engage in psychological testing in industry. 51 references.—*H. F. Rothe.*

3223. **Eaton, Joseph W.** **The Army's Personnel Research Laboratory.** *Personnel*, 1947, 23, 326-331.—The War Dept. program of testing, selection, and placement is discussed from the industrial personnel director's viewpoint. It is stated that while all Army personnel procedures are not applicable to



industry, some show rich possibilities for adaptation. Selected references on personnel research in the U. S. Army are appended.—*M. Siegel.*

3224. Gillman, Simeon W. (*Central Hospital, Warwick, England.*) **Methods of officer selection in the army.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1947, 93, 101-111.—The officer selection system initiated by the command psychiatrist of the Scottish command in 1941 is described: it included a three-part questionnaire—military, personal and social, and interests; an intelligence test (Raven's Progressive Matrices (an officer should be above the 70th percentile)) and a reasoning test; a word association test; and an adaptation of the TAT. The responsibility of the psychologist member of the board was the measurement of the candidate's intelligence and tentative assessment of his personality. Testing time averaged 3.5 hours per candidate. The psychiatrist member of the board interviewed the candidates—all Middle East candidates, but only half of the candidates in England. This interview was aided by the report of the psychologist who indicated personality pointers and "it took a very brave psychiatrist to go against what the psychologist said." The work of the military testing officer who observed the candidates in group discussions, tasks, games, and activities, is further discussed by S. Yeldham in an additional note. In the general discussion following the papers by Gillman and Yeldham, various psychiatrists discussed the possible applications of analogous selection methods to the problem of screening physicians who wish to become psychiatrists.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

3225. Golden, Clinton S. **The role of labor in modern industrial society.** *Advanced Mgmt*, 1947, 12, 35-38.—"The aspiration of union members is the active participation of every individual up to the limit of his capacity in the conduct of his social, vocational and political affairs." To achieve this end management must provide the opportunity and social leadership to develop co-operative relations, and should clearly define its responsibilities. The union must provide the training and group disciplines necessary for cultivating "decent group human relations."—*H. Moore.*

3226. Greenleaf, Walter J. (*U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D. C.*) **Occupational monographs available through the Federal Government.** *Occupations*, 1947, 25, 388-392.—This is a list of more than 200 occupational monographs available from the Government Printing Office.—*G. S. Spear.*

3227. Jennings, J. R. **The development of personnel selection procedure in a Naval entry establishment.** *Occup. Psychol.*, Lond., 1947, 21, 82-91.—The author describes the development of personnel procedures in a reception center which was concerned with screening Naval recruits, assigning men to training courses for various specialties, and selection of potential officers.—*G. S. Spear.*

3228. Kosiak, Paul T. **Commonsense counseling.** *Personnel J.*, 1947, 25, 343-352.—In counseling veterans, not only their capacities, interests, and

job opportunities have to be considered, but also their economic situations and drive. The personal data including family, work background, school courses, hobbies, job efforts, work experience, service experience, and personal job plans may be helpful in selecting a vocation. Test batteries may be very useful in selecting a vocational objective, but can never be the sole basis for selection. When the counselee does not know what he wants to do, and personal data and tests fail to lead to a suitable objective, an analytical approach can be taken. The counselor can discuss the major occupational groupings with the counselee and decide on possible major groups, then consider three-digit classifications within the major groups and finally get down to specific jobs. These are then listed in order of preference and considered in the light of the counselee's abilities, job opportunities, and training facilities available.—*M. B. Mitchell.*

3229. Lipsett, Laurence. (*Rochester Inst. Tech., Rochester, N. Y.*) **Interpreting the Kuder Preference Record in terms of D.O.T., Part IV. Occupations**, 1947, 25, 395-397.—A chart is presented interpreting the major interest field from the Kuder Preference Record in terms of the Dictionary of Occupational Titles, Part IV.—*G. S. Spear.*

3230. Litchfield, Elsie Therma. **Vocational choices of Clovis, New Mexico, high school graduates according to intelligence and the occupational levels of their parents.** In *University of New Mexico, Abstracts of theses . . . 1933-1937*. Albuquerque, 1946. Pp. 59-60. (*Univ. N. Mex. Publ. misc. Ser.*, 1946, No. 1).—Abstract of M.A. thesis, 1936.

3231. McCoy, W. A. (*U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.*) **Improving the rating of training and experience.** *Publ. Personnel Rev.*, 1947, 8, 73-78.—This paper discusses the history, present techniques, and current trends and research in the evaluation or rating of Federal Civil Service unassembled examinations. Jobs are analyzed for the skills and abilities involved before the particular examining techniques are selected. The point of operations in examining is the applicant's training and experience record which is generally supplemented by various kinds of documentary and interview evidence. A "rating schedule" or yardstick for comparison by the examiners is established for the job and numerical values are assigned. The current emphasis is upon quality rather than quantity of qualifications. A refinement of the procedure is to establish "rating factors" which are the specific skills or abilities needed. Quality ratings on a graduated scale are assigned to applicants on all rating factors as provided by the rating schedules for the position involved.—*H. F. Rothe.*

3232. McDonald, William T. **The Navy's method of position evaluation.** *Publ. Personnel Rev.*, 1947, 8, 89-95.—The Navy Department recently devised a new system of position classification or job evaluation for civilian employees and that program is described. The new system is a factor evaluation, or point system. Eight factors are involved, each

having from 0 to 100 possible points. The physical set-up resembles the customary linear graphic rating scale and the point values were established by the usual psychometric methods. Specialized charts have been prepared for about 25 class series using the basic structure of the original position evaluation form but incorporating the specific language of the jobs involved. This permits the establishment of equitable rates across job series. The present evaluation system has some limitations but on the whole works satisfactorily. These limitations include (1) an apparent lack of applicability to some jobs, (2) the reliability has not been precisely determined, and (3) there is some variation in interpretation among classifiers.—H. F. Rothe.

3233. **McMurry, Robert N.** (*Robert N. McMurry & Co., Chicago 4, Ill.*) **Validating the patterned interview.** *Personnel*, 1947, 23, 263-272.—In assessing the worth of the patterned interview, a printed form containing specific items to be covered and providing a uniform method of recording information and rating the interviewees' qualifications, the author cites several studies which revealed the extent to which interviewers employing this approach were able to predict ultimate job success. It is concluded that the standardized interview eliminates a large part of the guesswork from employment.—M. Siegel.

3234. **Mahler, Walter R.** **Let's get more scientific in rating employees.** *Personnel*, 1947, 23, 310-320.—Four principal factors are suggested as a basis for getting more scientific in rating employees: An understanding of the fundamentals underlying the rating process, a systematic procedure for the development of a rating plan, the use of trained personnel to install and administer the plan, and the support of management during the developmental stages of the program.—M. Siegel.

3235. **Maxcy, Ellis C.** (*Southern New England Telephone Co., New Haven, Conn.*) **The pooled judgment process in human relations.** *Personnel*, 1947, 23, 361-364.—The underlying concepts of pooled judgments, a process whereby a group cooperatively develops pertinent facts and forms balanced conclusions, are discussed. Uniformly sound and perfect decisions are not expected as a result of this process, but the technique of pooled judgments is recommended as a means of reconciling factually the various points of view inherent in many personnel problems.—M. Siegel.

3236. **Miller, Frieda S.** (*U. S. Women's Bureau, Washington, D. C.*) **Women's hours of work: a survey.** *Personnel*, 1947, 23, 332-338.—Analysis of women workers' factory performance under different hour schedules indicates that their total production cannot be increased by lengthening scheduled hours much beyond 48 a week. The author also discusses the many off-the-job responsibilities that must be considered in setting up a suitable and efficient work schedule for female employees. Optimum hours from the production standpoint fall between

40 and 48 per week, it is stated, with the former figure closest to expressed preferences.—M. Siegel.

3237. **Moore, Bruce V.** (*State College, Pa.*), **Kennedy, J. Ewing, & Castore, George F.** **The status of foremen in industry.** *Personnel*, 1947, 23, 250-255.—900 foremen and other supervisors were surveyed in the varied industries of Pennsylvania by interview and questionnaire. Data are presented regarding supervisor's responsibility and training, managerial responsibility, satisfaction and irritations in the job, and suggestions for improvement of the job. The conclusion is drawn that better education and understanding in human relations is the primary need for improving the work of supervisors, and this education must include and begin at top management.—M. Siegel.

3238. **Moore, Herbert.** (*Stevenson and Kellogg Ltd., Toronto, Canada.*) **Experience with employment tests.** *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1947, 1, 28-34.—A number of dangers inherent in the industrial testing situation are outlined. The following steps are suggested in building up a reliable program: analyze each job into its components and translate these into the human characteristic required; where possible adopt objective measures of these characteristics; recognize the need for subjective estimates of some attributes, integrating this material with the objective findings; adopt a measure as a selective device only when it shows statistically significant differences between superior and inferior producers.—F. W. Finger.

3239. **Paterson, Donald G., & Kriedt, Philip H.** (*U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.*) **Evaluation of employment agencies.** *Occupations*, 1947, 25, 383-387.—A study of 284 clerical employees in three Minnesota cities indicates that a definite majority of the workers prefer a private employment agency to the public employment agency.—G. S. Speer.

3240. **Porter, Hervey.** **The martinet.** *J. Aviat. Med.*, 1947, 18, 176-198.—The author characterizes a type of personality which is not good pilot material. This type of individual is a perfectionist, cold, moral, logical, and sometimes ruthless.—A. Chapanis.

3241. **Raphael, Winifred.** **A study of some stresses and strains within the working group.** *Occup. Psychol., Lond.*, 1947, 21, 92-101.—Three of the major causes of unrest in industry are frustration, jealousy, and fear. Some suggestions are offered by which management can remove many of the sources of grievances.—G. S. Speer.

3242. **Strong, Alexander.** **Direct and indirect incentives—practical problems surrounding their installation.** *Advanced Mgmt.*, 1947, 12, 20-28.—The objectives of an incentive system are: greater production, lower costs, higher wages, better quality, and better control. To realize these objectives the most commonly used incentive is in some form of wage-increase promise. To function properly a wage incentive system must be based on a direct and factual measurement of what a person does, presented in a fair and understandable manner,



and making provision for adequate and interesting rewards and prompt notification of results. To get and remain accepted its principles must be understood and accepted by management and the union, and be fortified by adequate guarantees by management. It should also be an accepted plank in a well-formulated, openly discussed, and generally accepted statement of company policy, and defined in terms of the limitations put on it by the organizational structure.—H. Moore.

3243. Tenen, Cora. (U. Manchester, England.) Some problems of discipline among adolescents in factories. *Occup. Psychol., Lond.*, 1947, 21, 75-81.—Although adolescents were given adult work, they were still childish in their desire for play and recreation. Comments of adolescents who were disciplined for violation of rules may be summarized into five general criticisms: lack of reciprocity in the application of general rules; sharp practice by the employer; necessity for individual struggle for rights; victimization of the weakest by foremen; and unfavorable comparison with school, where they had been understood and more fairly treated.—G. S. Spear.

3244. Tyler, F. T. (U. British Columbia, Vancouver.) The Kuder Preference Record in a student veteran counselling programme. *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1947, 1, 44-48.—Performances of 400 student veterans on the Kuder are analyzed, giving mean scores and standard deviations on the several scales, decile values, reliability figures, and intercorrelations of the scales.—F. W. Finger.

3245. Vernon, P. E. Psychological tests in the Royal Navy, Army and A.T.S. *Occup. Psychol., Lond.*, 1947, 21, 53-74.—Short group tests are very useful when candidates possess a wide range of ability and are well motivated. Education is as important a variable in determining occupational suitability as pure *g*. The conventional verbal intelligence test is less suitable for persons of average or below average ability than tests of abstraction and instruction types: non-verbal *g* and spatial and mechanical comprehension tests tend to be even less reliable and less predictive, but do have some value. Mechanical tests of assembly or paper and pencil type are of little value with adult males, but are useful with adolescents or adult women. There is no evidence that objective tests can take the place of careful interviews, though the tests provide useful data. Because of the abnormal conditions relating to testing and selection in the Services, considerable caution should be used in applying results obtained in the Services to civilian practice. 25 references.—G. S. Spear.

[See also abstracts 2842, 3293.]

#### INDUSTRIAL AND BUSINESS PSYCHOLOGY

3246. Bingham, Walter V. (AGO, War Dept., Washington.) Practical problems of military psychology in war and peace. *Trans. N. Y. Acad. Sci.*, 1947, 9, 129-132.—"The discovery, assessment,

development, and conservation of aptitudes has been, and will continue to be, central in the domain of military psychology." In addition, problems in the design of equipment, the improvement of leadership qualities, the analysis of attitudes and propaganda, and the advance of clinical techniques must be under continual study, both from the standpoint of a nation at peace, and in case of future involvement in hostilities.—F. W. Finger.

3247. Elkow, Joseph Duke. Testing methods and techniques for use in the licensing of drivers with orthopedic disabilities. In *New York University School of Education, Abstracts of theses . . . 1945-1946*. New York, 1946. Pp. 5-9.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis.

3248. English, Earl. Use of split-run techniques in studying ad typography. *Journalism Quart.*, 1946, 23, 66-68.—The hypothesis that weekly newspaper reader-interest scores are unaffected by the typographical differences ordinarily existing between home-set advertisements and the prepared plates of national advertisers, when both methods of type display carry local signatures, is tested by the split-run technique. Within the limits of the study (200 readers interviewed) the hypothesis is supported.—V. Goertzel.

3249. Gregory, Francis. (Wyandotte High School, Kansas City, Kan.) Where theory and practice should meet. *Trans. Kans. Acad. Sci.*, 1947, 49, 437-440.—As the businessman-industrialist and educator-psychologist cooperate more closely, they will meet a series of problems which require for their solution a combination of theory and practice. These include determining the kind and amount of general education for all people, establishing criteria by which an individual can decide whether to take advanced training and what kind of training, improving and coordinating school and employment records, coordinating school and job experience so that each supplements the other, and finding ways to increase the general level of information about labor and industrial relations.—W. A. Varvel.

3250. Grove, W. E. Noise in industry. *Laryngoscope, St Louis*, 1947, 57, 114-124.—The nature and source of industrial noise and the possibility of reducing it by redesign of machinery, isolation or enclosure of the noise source, and by the use of ear defenders is discussed. 17 references.—A. C. Hoffman.

3251. Lauer, A. R. (Iowa State Coll. Ames, Ia.) History and development of the Driving Research Laboratory. *Optom. Wkly*, 1947, 38, 423-430.—A chronological review of the Iowa State College Driving Research Laboratory is given in brief. Bibliography of publications.—D. J. Shaad.

3252. Lauer, A. R. (Iowa State Coll., Ames, Ia.), & Silver, Edwin H. Improving the driver's license examinations. *Optom. Wkly*, 1947, 38, 575-579.—The immediate causes of most motor vehicle accidents are listed and summarized as due primarily to not seeing the collision object. Visual screen

tests set up by the state issuing the license are recommended. Results of a study of 7,989 drivers tested in St. Paul for visual acuity, muscle balance, visual fields, depth perception, and color vision are included.—D. J. Shaad.

3253. Piéron, Henri. *Analyse psychophysiological de l'atterrissage en avion.* (Psychophysiological analysis of landing a plane.) *J. Psychol. norm. path.*, 1940-41, 37-38, 417-426.—Precise details about the necessary psychomotor adjustments in landing a plane have been lacking in both official manuals and the reports of experienced fliers who seem to be unable to analyze their automatic responses. Yet the problem is important both in the selection and training of pilots. Careful study of the maneuver shows that success depends on the accuracy of the pilot's judgment of his distance from the ground as the moment for levelling off approaches, and that this judgment depends in turn on his sensitivity to fine differences in the angle of regard and his accuracy in judging distance. The practical significance of the former has never been studied, but the author's experiments have shown that inaccuracy in below-eye-level localization is largely accounted for by errors in distance judgments. In flying, convergence, size of familiar objects, and visibility of details provide the most effective cues of distance, the last two playing the dominant roles at the most critical moment of levelling the plane.—M. Sheehan.

3254. Randall, Francis E., & Patt, Donald I. (Aero Medical Lab., Wright Field, Dayton, O.) The physical principles involved in pilot comfort and efficiency. *J. Aviat. Med.*, 1947, 18, 184-191.—The authors discuss in general terms principles of seating comfort and fatigue which have evolved from a large anthropological study of this problem.—A. Chapanis.

3255. Rudmose, H. Wayne, & Beranek, Leo L. Noise reduction in aircraft. *J. aero. Sci.*, 1947, 14, 79-96.—A detailed treatment is given of sources of noise in aircraft and means of reducing the noise level. Low frequency noise from the propeller is shown to predominate. This type of noise increases with horse power per engine, propeller tip speed, and proximity of the propeller tip to the cabin. Other noises arise from engine exhaust, vibration, turbulence in air flow, and air leaks. Changes in airspeed with constant power and engine RPM affect primarily the higher frequency noises (above 600 c.p.s.) causing them to increase approximately 6 db. in intensity per 100 mph. rise in airspeed. With constant horsepower noise is "little different at 35,000 ft. than it is at low altitude." Graphs and equations are presented for estimating noise levels to be expected in airplane cabins following treatment for sound reduction.—W. F. Grether.

3256. Stump, N. Frank. (Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., Rochester, N. Y.) Visual functions and industrial management with reference to production and safety. *Mod. Mgmt.*, 1947, 7, 4-7.—Vision is

related to production—quantity, quality, and earnings; to safety and comfort of the employees; and to rate of learning during training. Statistics are cited as proof.—R. W. Husband.

[See also abstract 2842.]

## EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

3257. Barela, Fred. The relation between scholastic achievement and economic status as shown by parental occupation. In *University of New Mexico, Abstracts of theses . . . 1933-1937*. Albuquerque, 1946. Pp. 6-8. (*Univ. N. Mex. Publ. misc. Ser.*, 1946, No. 1).—Abstract of M.A. thesis, 1936.

3258. Brickman, William W. (*New York U., New York*.) Reading instruction and improvement. *Sch. & Soc.*, 1947, 65, 231-237.—The period 1945-1946 in the main, together with a few 1944 and 1947 publications, is covered in this critical and interpretative review of selected titles on reading.—R. C. Strassburger.

3259. Budd, Gordon. (*St. Thomas, Ontario*.) What guidance can do. *School*, 1947, 35, 426-429.—In the elementary school much more can be done in educational and social guidance than in vocational guidance. The student should be taught to understand himself, his interests and abilities, and to get along with others.—G. S. Speer.

3260. Carter, William Ray. (*U. Missouri, Columbia*.) The Missouri College aptitude testing program. *Univ. Mo. Bull.*, 1946, 47, No. 24; *Educ. Ser.*, No. 40. Pp. 72.—Since 1934 more than 337,000 Missouri high school students have been given group intelligence tests, mainly the O.S.U. Psychological Test and the Terman-McNemar Test of Mental Ability. Tenth and twelfth grade centile norms for the former test are provided. Extensive follow-up studies in Missouri of the students' ranks on the tests and in their high school classes have shown that, (1) both ranks in combination are more predictive of college success than either alone, (2) many college freshmen rank below high school medians in test scores and high school grades, (3) most college graduates ranked above high school medians in test scores and high school grades, (4) superior high school senior classes require special procedures in determining relationships between intelligence and scholarship, and (5) annual retests reveal inconsistencies and errors in intelligence measurement. Implications for high school guidance and cautions in interpreting data are emphasized.—N. L. Gage.

3261. Cook, Walter W. (*U. Minnesota, Minneapolis*.) Predicting scholastic success in journalism. *Journalism Quart.*, 1945, 22, 202-220.—An attempt to predict scholastic success in journalism, based on standardized achievement tests and course grades of 878 graduates of the University of Minnesota, is presented. Using honor point ratio in all senior college journalism courses as the criterion of success, the best predictors were honor point ratio in all



pre-journalism courses ( $r = .54$ ,  $N = 241$ ) and honor point ratio in sophomore reporting ( $r = .53$ ,  $N = 214$ ).—V. Goertzel.

3262. Eames, Thomas H. (Boston U., Boston, Mass.) The speed of object recognition and of word recognition in groups of passing and failing pupils. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1947, 38, 119-122.—Speed of recognition was determined by measured flashes at book-distance of both pictures of objects and familiar words known to be in the subject's sight vocabulary. 329 cases were studied. The group of children who were passing in all studies showed median recognition time of .0033+ second for both words and objects. The failing group presented the same median object-recognition time, but .0126 second for words recognition. Both passing and failing groups exhibited a regression in the median speed of word recognition at the 10th year level. Passing pupils recovered their median level by the next year, but the failing group showed little or no further improvement until the 13th year.—E. B. Mallory.

3263. Ellis, Albert, (Columbia U., New York), & Gerberich, J. Raymond. (U. Connecticut, Storrs.) Interests and attitudes. *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1947, 17, 64-77.—The large amount of research on interest inventories shows that these tests are considered important by many educators and psychologists. Although most of the studies during 1943-46 have been favorable, caution must be exercised in using the tests in educational and vocational situations, especially with regard to individual diagnosis and prediction. New tests include the ICW Interest Record, the Vocational Preference Index (Larus), and the Occupational Interest Inventory (Lee and Thorpe). L. D. Hartson found a correlation of .72 between scores obtained in 1930 and scores in 1944 by the same subjects on the Oberlin Vocational Interest Inquiry. Numerous studies have appeared on the measurement of attitudinal status, trends, correlates, and effects, of verbal expressions of attitudes (opinion polls), and of morale. Few, however, deal with "the troublesome problem of validity." 125-item bibliography.—W. W. Brickman.

3264. Laycock, S. R. (U. Saskatchewan, Saskatoon.) The mental hygiene of classroom teaching. *Understanding the Child*, 1947, 16, 39-43.—Mental-hygiene-minded educators have, for years, been trying to train teachers to make use of a classroom teaching technique similar to psychiatric group therapy. The chief difference is that, in schools, this method is, or should be, used to build "whole-some personalities in a positive program of mental health."—J. L. Gewirtz.

3265. Ledbetter, Frances G. Reading reactions for varied types of subject matter: an analytical study of the eye movements of eleventh-grade pupils. In *New York University School of Education, Abstracts of theses . . . 1945-1946*. New York, 1946. Pp. 23-27.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis.

3266. Lundberg, Lawrence D. (Flint Public Schools, Flint, Mich.) Effects of smaller classes. *Nation's Schs.*, 1947, 39, No. 5, 20-22.—In an experiment to determine the effects of reducing class size, the pupil-teacher ratio was reduced in one elementary school from 37 to 30. After one year significantly greater gains were found in achievement on the Stanford Achievement Test and Ingham-Clark Reading Test, in attendance, and in behavior as recorded on the Haggerty-Olson-Wickman Behavior Rating Schedules.—G. S. Speer.

3267. McGann, Mary. Dramatic dialogues for simultaneous treatment of reading and personality problems. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1947, 38, 96-104.—Dramatic dialogues devised to treat personality problems simultaneously with reading problems have been developed at the Psycho-Educational Clinic of the Harvard Graduate School of Education. Individual cases studied revealed large gains in reading competence and improved attitude resulting from such dialogue experience. The dramatic dialogues offer social stimulation in the sharing of the reading; their novelty attracts immediate appeal; they enrich reading interests and supply necessary individuation. Above all, they "satisfy the personality need of retarded readers, restoring security and self-confidence, facilitating rapport, motivating through content, experience of success, and knowledge of progress."—E. B. Mallory.

3268. Miller, Leo R. (Thacher School, Kansas City, Mo.) Some effects of radio-listening on the efficiency of reading-type study activities. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1947, 38, 105-118.—The test scores of 85 sixth- and seventh-grade pupils, who worked on different forms of the Stanford Reading Test over a 5 week period, showed no significant differences between the gains resulting from reading-type study when the radio was played and when it was not.—E. B. Mallory.

3269. Mueller, W. J. (St. John's Military School, Salina, Kan.) Group interpretation of test results. *Trans. Kans. Acad. Sci.*, 1947, 49, 457-459.—A battery of 33 tests was administered to seniors during their last semester as a part of preparation for college entrance. Results were shown on a profile sheet which was interpreted to the group as a whole. Each individual was then required in his English class to write a personal appraisal which was followed up in an interview with the counselor. Emotional maladjustments revealed by tests or interview were referred to the school's clinical psychologist.—W. A. Varvel.

3270. Preston, Ralph C. (U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.) How English teachers can help retarded readers. *Engl. J.*, 1947, 36, 137-140.—Some types of reading difficulties are due to causes which need to be treated clinically. Many others can be handled in the classroom. Three crucial questions for the English teacher to answer are: (1) Is he a slow reader; (2) Does he have an unduly limited knowledge of words; and (3) Does he have difficulty in retaining and organizing what he reads?

Specific remedial programs are discussed for each of these problems.—G. S. Speer.

3271. Rasmus, Mildred. (Evanston Public Schools, District 76, Evanston, Ill.) The use of multi-sensory aids in guiding the slow-learning pupil in the understanding of arithmetic. *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1946, 51, 207-213.—Multi-sensory aids are tangible representations that demonstrate concepts to children without dependence on imagination. These contribute to more intelligent learning and serve as a visual structure supporting the abstractness of numbers. Various examples are presented and discussed. The "meaning" theory of arithmetic is outlined.—L. LeShan.

3272. Robbins, L. D. The relation of honor points in high school subjects to intelligence and achievement. In *University of New Mexico, Abstracts of theses . . . 1933-1937*. Albuquerque, 1946. Pp. 79-80. (Univ. N. Mex. Publ. misc. Ser., 1946, No. 1).—Abstract of M.A. thesis, 1934.

3273. Schwebel, Milton. (Mohawk Coll., Utica, N. Y.) Guidance for the withdrawing college student. *Occupations*, 1947, 25, 381-382.—Students planning to drop out of college were referred to the Guidance Center, which was prepared to help them with the reasons for their difficulties. The college is felt to be "responsible for aiding the student find the wisest educational and vocational destination even if the college is no longer a stopover on the road to that goal."—G. S. Speer.

3274. Shaffer, Robert H. The effect of an English deficiency upon a student's adjustment in college and resulting implications for counselors. In *New York University School of Education, Abstracts of theses . . . 1945-1946*. New York, 1946. Pp. 55-62.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis.

3275. Smith, Henry P. (Syracuse U., Syracuse, N. Y.) The relationship between scores on the Bell Adjustment Inventory and participation in extra-curricular activities. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1947, 38, 11-16.—The mean scores of the groups of 10th, 11th and 12th grade pupils who participated in 31 extra-curricular school activities are compared with the mean for the total population of 1751 pupils tested. In all but 3 activities, the members showed a more favorable mean score than did the school as a whole. Social adjustment is evidently accompanied by a tendency toward participation, but such participation may be a symptom of good adjustment rather than a causal condition promoting it.—E. B. Mallory.

3276. Sutherland, Jean. (Butler U., Indianapolis, Ind.) The relationship between perceptual span and rate of reading. *Proc. Ind. Acad. Sci.*, 1946, 55, 170.—Abstract.

3277. Thompson, Louise M., & Haines, Eleanor M. (U. New Brunswick, Fredericton, N. B.) The relation of college aptitude scores to performance in college courses. *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1947, 1, 37-40.—A total of 415 entering college students were given the Thurstone Psychological Examination for College

Freshmen, and the scores were compared with academic grades at the end of the year. Correlations ranged from  $.21 \pm .066$  (total Thurstone score vs. French grades) to  $.63 \pm .033$  (Thurstone Linguistic score vs. English grades). Limitations are pointed out in the use of the scores for prediction and counseling purposes.—F. W. Finger.

3278. Tilton, J. W. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) Individualized and meaningful instruction in arithmetic. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1947, 38, 83-88.—An experimental group of 9 boys and 10 girls in the fourth grade were given 20 minute periods of individualizing instruction in arithmetic weekly, for 4 weeks. A comparison of preliminary and follow-up test scores on the Compass Survey Tests in Arithmetic, Elementary Examination, Form A showed that the trained group had made 5 months' progress. The author points out the need of individual help rather than merely intensive group teaching, because some children fail owing not to carelessness or simple ignorance, but because of individual misconceptions of rules, and a lack of grasp of number concepts.—E. B. Mallory.

3279. Trafton, Rex Braska. The effect of budgeting study time on the achievement ratio of high school pupils. In *University of New Mexico, Abstracts of theses . . . 1933-1937*. Albuquerque, 1946. Pp. 106-107. (Univ. N. Mex. Publ. misc. Ser., 1946, No. 1).—Abstract of M.A. thesis, 1937.

3280. Umberhine, Ethel M. Comparison of errors of good and poor spellers. In *University of New Mexico, Abstracts of theses . . . 1933-1937*. Albuquerque, 1946. P. 108. (Univ. N. Mex. Publ. misc. Ser., 1946, No. 1).—Abstract of M.A. thesis, 1934.

3281. Woolman, Benjamin B. Relationship between general intelligence and school marks in junior high school manual training and English. In *University of New Mexico, Abstracts of theses . . . 1933-1937*. Albuquerque, 1946. P. 117. (Univ. N. Mex. Publ. misc. Ser., 1946, No. 1).—Abstract of M.A. thesis, 1933.

3282. Yost, W. J. (U. North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.) The school bus and mental health. *Understanding the Child*, 1947, 16, 46-47; 59.—Mental hygiene in relation to the school bus is discussed. Unwholesome bus conditions and their consequences are considered, and suggestions are made concerning their correction.—J. L. Gewirtz.

[See also abstracts 2930, 3100, 3177, 3210, 3249.]

## TESTS AND TEST PROCEDURES

3283. Anderson, Rose G. (Psychological Corporation, New York.) Wimberly's criticisms of Kuhlmann-Anderson tests. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1947, 38, 45-50.—Wimberly's criticisms of the Kuhlmann-Anderson Tests, (see 21: 311) are based on a misunderstanding of the method used in arriving at mental-age equivalents for these tests. The norms are based on performances at each separate age level,



not on the averaged performance of children of a range of ages selected by the authors.—E. B. Mallory.

3284. Blumenfeld, Walter. (*Instituto Psicopedagógico Nacional, Lima, Peru.*) *El nivel mental de los alumnos de ambos sexos determinado mediante el Test Colectivo de Terman.* (The mental level of schoolchildren of both sexes determined by the Terman Group Test.) *Bol. Inst. psicopedag. nac., Lima*, 1946, 5, 3-64.—The Lima revision of the Terman group test, which had previously been standardized on 2361 schoolboys (20: 1708), was administered to 2301 schoolgirls. Restandardization on the basis of this additional group would not change any mental age score by more than 3% and is considered unnecessary. Sex and socioeconomic differences in performance are noted.—A. Gladstone.

3285. Carter, Harold D. (*U. California, Berkeley.*) *Measurement and prediction of special abilities.* *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1947, 17, 33-52.—Recent research shows a decided stress on the analysis of intellectual abilities into special components and a greater concern with methods of recording, analysis, and interpretation of data derived from batteries of tests of special abilities. Owing to the influence of the war, there has been undertaken more research in visual and auditory perception, mechanical and other special abilities, and achievement. Many studies make use of factor analysis to isolate special abilities. A total of 151 researches during the triennium 1943-46 dealt with the following special abilities: academic, scientific, and professional (engineering, law, etc.) aptitude; visual acuity, color vision, and auditory testing; mechanical, manual, and gross motor abilities; clerical aptitudes and abilities; driving aptitude; and vocational aptitude. Significant results included a .78 validity coefficient for the Iowa Algebra Aptitude Test; a multiple correlation of .79 for the validity of the new Griffin-Borow aptitude test for engineering and physical science, as shown by course achievement; and validity coefficients between .81 and .86 for four methods of measuring motor fitness. 151-item bibliography.—W. W. Brickman.

3286. Conrad, Herbert S. (*College Entrance Exam. Board, Princeton, N. J.*) *Overview and comments.* *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1947, 17, 6-9.—During 1943-1946, the greatest increase in research in psychological tests has been in the field of personality and special abilities, especially in the development of visual tests for industry, color-vision tests, group-audiometer tests with school children, and the measurement of teachers' efficiency. One trend has been the greater use of multiple measures or batteries of tests, which make possible differential prediction in the field of abilities, and more definite diagnosis and interpretation in the field of personality. The most fundamental need in psychological testing is the development of reliable, valid, specific criteria for the measurement of the tests' efficiency. This need is particularly urgent in the fields of abilities and personality. The increasing use of factor

analysis proves that it is valuable for the statistical study of interrelations. On the whole, the research studies in psychological testing completed during 1943-46, although not free from occasional criticism, offer justification for pride.—W. W. Brickman.

3287. Cook, Walter W. (*U. Minnesota, Minneapolis*), & Knowles, Wendell. *The Minnesota Aptitude Tests: construction and evaluation.* *Journalism Quart.*, 1946, 23, 202-220; 247.—The construction of a pencil and paper group verbal test of journalism aptitude in 10 sections, each designed to measure a functional skill, is described. Highly reliable criteria of journalistic ability can be established through rating procedure when the raters have worked with the students for several years. Administration time was found to be an important factor influencing the reliability and validity coefficients of all the tests. Specific recommendations for the revision of the tests are made.—V. Goertzel.

3288. Findley, Warren G. (*Air U., Maxwell Field, Ala.*), Turnbull, William W., & Conrad, Herbert S. *Construction, evaluation, and applications of intelligence tests.* *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1947, 17, 10-32.—New tests developed during 1943-46 include the Tiffin-Lawshe Adaptability Test (reliability .90), the Thurstone Test of Mental Alertness, non-language tests by Pintner and Penrose, the Goldstein-Scheerer Cube Test for abnormal adults, and others. During the war, the need for personnel classification led to the development of rapid measurement technics. In test construction, some advance has been made in lowering the intercorrelations among tests in a battery while raising the general validity of the battery. The evaluation of intelligence tests has been confined chiefly to determinations of reliability, and to correlations with other intelligence tests and with school grades. Correlations between different intelligence tests are much lower than that between repeated administrations or alternate forms of a single good test. Among the applications of intelligence tests are: correlation with educational achievement, I.Q. constancy, and analysis of environmental and biological factors. 132-item bibliography.—W. W. Brickman.

3289. Kuipers, Cornelius C. *Results of an intelligence test based on Indian culture.* In *University of New Mexico, Abstracts of theses, 1933-1937.* Albuquerque, 1946. Pp. 55-56. (*Univ. N. Mex. Publ. misc. Ser.*, 1946, No. 1.)—Abstract of M.A. thesis, 1934.

3290. Luckett, Johnaphine Ann. *Variation in intelligence test scores after two or three years of undergraduate university work.* In *University of New Mexico, Abstracts of theses . . . 1933-1937.* Albuquerque, 1946. P. 60. (*Univ. N. Mex. Publ. misc. Ser.*, 1946, No. 1.)—Abstract of M.A. thesis, 1934.

3291. Morsh, Joseph E., & Stannard, A. F. B. *Studies in International Morse Code. I. The Vimy Code Letter Test.* *Canad. J. Psychol.*, 1947, 1, 34-36.—A description is given of a test designed to measure proficiency in receiving International Morse

Code. Reliability figures are .90 or better.—F. W. Finger.

3292. Travers, Robert M. W. (*U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.*) Statistical methods related to test construction and evaluation. *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1947, 17, 110-126.—During 1943-46, several studies evaluated current methods of selecting test items. Some of these were based on the analogy between the customary methods in psychophysics and those measurement technics now employed in aptitude and achievement tests. Statistical studies during this period dealt with the reliability and validity of the test as a whole, the problems of factor analysis, tests of significance, short-cut methods of treating quantitative data, the treatment of qualitative data, and the measures of correlation. Most papers on factor analysis present minor refinements or short-cut methods of arithmetical procedure, rather than fundamental developments in the field. In relatively few papers in psychological measurement is the analysis of variance used as a tool to test a psychological or an educational hypothesis, or an experimental design selected to test hypotheses by the analysis of variance. 110-item bibliography.—W. W. Brickman.

3293. Vinatea Luján, Carmela. (*Instituto Psicopedagógico Nacional, Lima, Peru.*) El test de Ballard desde el punto de vista de la orientación profesional. (Ballard's test from the viewpoint of vocational guidance.) *Bol. Inst. psicopedag. nac.*, Lima, 1946, 5, 103-131.—Because of the great length of Ballard's test a short form was devised, which correlated highly with the original when administered to 788 adolescents. Both original and short form are "too easy and, as a result, of no value for the task of selection." However, they may be useful for the study of low intelligence. Instructions for giving both forms are included.—A. Gladstone.

3294. Wesman, Alexander G. (*Psychological Corporation, New York.*) Active versus blank responses to multiple-choice items. *J. educ. Psychol.*, 1947, 38, 89-95.—In constructing a multiple-choice test, should one require the subject to mark every possible response or require him to mark only choices of a given category? Results of testing 299 ninth-grade pupils on appropriate forms of a test of grammatical construction showed that when required to mark every part "right" or "wrong," the pupils worked more slowly than when asked merely to pick out and indicate the parts which were "wrong." Split half reliability was higher for the former, more exacting, version of the test. "For equal testing time the theoretical advantages of greater sampling under the blank condition and lesser ambiguity of interpretation (and consequent item reliability) of the active condition seem to equal each other."—E. B. Mallory.

[See also abstracts 2830, 2833, 2953, 3126, 3133, 3134, 3135, 3138, 3139, 3140, 3141, 3142, 3161, 3162, 3216, 3229, 3244, 3245, 3261, 3263, 3277.]

## DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

## CHILDHOOD AND ADOLESCENCE

3295. Backus, Ramona. (*Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund, Chicago, Ill.*) Where the new camping tasks begin. *Nerv. Child*, 1947, 6, 130-134.—The freedom of camp means that the child can do more nearly as he pleases, and may thus more effectively work out his conflicts and difficulties. The fact that he is in camp for a twenty-four day means that if he is to have satisfaction or triumph he must find it with his fellow-campers or counselors. He cannot save up his troubles to take home.—G. S. Spear.

3296. Baldwin, Alfred L. (*Samuel S. Fels Research Institute, Yellow Springs, O.*) Differences in parent behavior toward three- and nine-year-old children. *J. Personality*, 1946, 15, 143-165.—Seventy-four ratings of parents of three-year-olds and 79 ratings of parents of nine-year-olds were made by means of the Fels Parent Behavior Rating Scales. The results show that parents of nine-year-olds tend to be less warm, less intellectually stimulating, less indulgent, and more restrictive. These changes can be explained partially in terms of growth of independence during childhood and changes in cultural standards for handling children of different ages.—M. O. Wilson.

3297. Baumann, Caryl (*Jewish Family Service Association, Cleveland, O.*), & Hurvitz, Ethel. Treatment of a parent adult-child relationship. *J. soc. Casework*, 1947, 28, 217-223.—The process of establishing a mature parent-child relationship presents several problems. The basic struggle for independence and self-expression on the part of the child is in conflict with his own anxiety and dependence and with existing parental authority and community standards. The part the agency plays in helping both the parent and child work out a more satisfying adjustment is illustrated.—V. M. Stark.

3298. Benjamin, Anne, & Harvey, Katherine. (43 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.) From Druce Lake Camp: the value of flexibility in a camp program. *Nerv. Child*, 1947, 6, 186-201.—This is a brief description of the operation of a camp with a flexible program, handling a large number of problem children. Three case reports are included.—G. S. Spear.

3299. Bossard, James H. S. (*U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia*), & Boll, Eleanor S. The role of the guest: a study in child development. *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1947, 12, 192-201.—"This article is a report on one phase of a larger study on the role of the guest. It is based on an analysis of 200 published autobiographies, to ascertain to what extent the authors made any reference to guests in their early home life or personal development." Guests are mentioned in 117 cases, and in all but 2 the "guest experiences" appear as vivid, lasting impressions. The guest functions (1) as a standard for measuring parents, (2) as a standard for measuring family status, (3) to extend the horizon of beliefs and customs, (4) as a



measure of the consistency of adults in precept and practice, (5) to teach certain rules of social behavior, (6) to change normal family regimen, (7) as an intellectual stimulus to children, (8) to produce conflicts and increase family tensions, (9) to unite the family in mild conspiracy against him, and (10) as a source of anecdotes and cuewords that become a part of any family's common heritage. There is also discussion on the research use of autobiographical material.—V. Nowlis.

3300. Boutonier, Juliette, & Henri, Pierre. *La peur et l'angoisse chez les enfants et les adolescents aveugles.* (Fear and anxiety in blind children and adolescents.) *J. Psychol. norm. path.*, 1946, 39, 341-349.—In response to a 5-question inquiry presented to 47 blind subjects 10 to 21 years of age, 41 admitted feeling more fear at night than during the day. Silence, the insecurity of solitude, noises difficult to identify coupled with the dread of unexpected contacts, the increased danger of colliding with others combine to make darkness hazardous to the blind as well as to the seeing. The reassurance which the latter get through seeing or visually imagining the source of a sound is impossible for the sightless, and although no control study was made the authors suggest that a comparison would probably reveal that a blind group would be more frightened by aerial bombardment than a seeing group of like age. Touch, upon which the blind must rely, frequently entails danger in its own right, and even at the best has in it an element of shock when contact occurs without visual forewarning. Fear of falling and fear of loud noises also received frequent mention in the replies to the questionnaire, the latter stimulus probably working greater hardship upon the blind because it tends to mask the feeble sounds which they depend upon for spatial orientation. Loud noise is to them what darkness is to the normal individual.—M. Sheehan.

3301. Bowley, Agatha H. (*School Psychological Service, Leicester, England.*) *The problems of family life; an environmental study.* Edinburgh: Livingstone, 1946. Pp. vii + 99. 5s.—This popularly authored guidebook is written so that "if all who have the welfare of children at heart understand the importance of a good parent-child relationship and recognize the fundamental principles on which happy families are built, much of the unhappiness of future generations may be avoided." The book's 6 chapters deal with: the elements of happy family life; the psychological needs of the family; parents and children, and teachers and children, in difficulties; anxious parents and anxious children; habit disorders at home; and "naughty" children. An appendix includes case studies, a tabulation of psychological needs of children, mothers and fathers, and play material for various ages.—J. L. Gewirtz.

3302. Bowley, Agatha H. (*Leicester School Psychological Service, Leicester, England.*) *The psychology of the unwanted child.* Edinburgh: Livingstone, 1947. Pp. xi + 112. 6s.—The needs and adjustment problems of children living in substitute

homes are illustrated by excerpts from case histories compiled by the author. The results of a story completion test are reported to demonstrate that children from "Homes" show more compensatory behavior than children from ordinary homes. On the basis of several years experience with children from broken homes the author offers 14 practical suggestions for the care of children in substitute homes. 30-item bibliography.—G. G. Thompson.

3303. Cousinet, Roger. *Les premières manifestations de la vie sociale chez les enfants.* (The first manifestations of social life among children.) *J. Psychol. norm. path.*, 1940-41, 37-38, 489-510.—Socialization during years 3 to 12 is achieved in identifiable stages, one of the earliest being represented in the child's attempt to seize another's toy, his interest being less in the toy than in the total situation, child-plus-toy, within which it is his desire to be incorporated. Subsequent stages appear as intrusions on the activities of other children or adults, and by "catching" another in pursuit games. The goal in each case is to possess or to be fused with the combination, individual-plus-activity. The first crude organization appears when he dictates terms for sharing a toy with another child. Fighting immediately precedes true socialization, and out of this emerges a sense of the other child's individuality and his worthiness as a comrade. Without equality social grouping is artificial and precarious. Among girls teasing and sulking may take the place of fighting as methods of subduing an adversary.—M. Sheehan.

3304. Deutscher, Max, & Hogrefe, Russell. (*Commission on Community Interrelations, 212 West 50th St., New York.*) *The role of leadership in camping.* *Nerv. Child*, 1947, 6, 166-172.—This is a brief description of an attempt to evaluate leaders in a scout camp, and to devise methods for improving the leadership behavior.—G. S. Speer.

3305. Fisher, Harry M. (*Circuit Court, Cook County, Chicago, Ill.*) *Pater familias—a cooperative enterprise.* *J. clin. Psychopath.*, 1946, 8, 127-150.—A lawyer presents a brief survey of certain important historical facts which led to the legal protection of the child in modern society. A plea is made for the cooperation of the medical and legal professions in protecting children, for the author indicates that the medically trained person is able to discover maladjustments, their causes, and their cures, whereas the lawyer necessarily knows public institutions, legislators, etc., and is in a position to call forth community action.—G. A. Muench.

3306. Fries, Margaret E. (*New York Infirmary for Women and Children, N. Y.*) *Diagnosing the child's adjustment through age-level tests.* *Psychoanal. Rev.*, 1947, 34, 1-31.—"As part of the dynamic longitudinal investigation of the integrated development of children from birth to maturity, tests were devised to supplement observational and clinical material. They were utilized to further the understanding of the interaction between the child and

environment, particularly as expressed in the child's approach to problems involving new situations and obstacles. The tests (modified for various age levels) had a similar theoretical basis involving the Presentation, Removal and Restoration of an object of gratification. The child's responses were analyzed as to his method, ability, achievement and affect." It was found that there was considerable similarity between the way the child met the test situation and the way he met real life situations. 25-item bibliography.—L. B. Heathers.

3307. Goodrich, Lois. (*The Life Camps*, 250 West 57th St., New York.) **From the Life Camps: how much decentralized camping can do for the child.** *Nerv. Child*, 1947, 6, 202-210.—The camper discovers himself and his place in the community through camp experience.—G. S. Speer.

3308. Griffiths, Margaret H. (*Children's Aid Society, Ottawa, Canada.*) **The child faces placement.** Ottawa: Canadian Welfare Council, 1946. Pp. 10. 10¢.—The various factors in placement from the point of view of the child's reactions are discussed. In helping the child make a healthy adjustment to the foster home both the social worker and the placement parents should not underestimate the child's ego strengths. Superficial reassurance may deny the very real difficulties and does not recognize the child's capability in accepting change when he is emotionally prepared for it.—R. D. Weitz.

3309. Gumprecht, Helmuth. (600 West 57th Street, New York.) **Common emotional disturbances of children at camp.** *Nerv. Child*, 1947, 6, 148-154.—The normal child may be expected to be homesick at camp from one to seven days. Prolonged homesickness, and other symptoms of poor adjustment, are the result of basic emotional disturbances.—G. S. Speer.

3310. Harms, Ernst. (30 West 58th St., New York.) **Camps as mental health institutions.** *Nerv. Child*, 1947, 6, 127-129.—Up to the present the relationship between psychology and camping has been wrong. It is only recently that a real camping psychology has begun to develop. This psychology, based on the difficulties of fairly normal children in a new environment, deals primarily with attitudes which cause difficulty, and views the child as a whole.—G. S. Speer.

3311. Housden, Leslie, & others. **Difficult children.** Worcester, England: Littlebury, 1947. Pp. 83. 7s. 6d.—In this book are compiled a series of popular radio talks that deal with various child rearing problems.—J. L. Gewirts.

3312. Irwin, Orvis C. (*U. Iowa, Iowa City.*) **Development of speech during infancy: curve of phonemic frequencies.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1947, 37, 187-193.—Curves and equations were derived from data on the frequency of sound production of infants under 2.5 years of age. The curves are linear for the first 1.5 years, and thereafter follow an exponential function.—D. W. Taylor.

3313. Lewin, Herbert S. (385 Central Park West, New York.) **Changes of attitudes subsequent to camp experience.** *Nerv. Child*, 1947, 6, 173-177.—From a study of self-ratings of 38 boys in one camp and 46 boys in another, it is concluded that although changes of attitude are greatest immediately after camp, they are not necessarily the result of camping. Camps which are most different from home and school tend to produce the greatest changes, but the changes are not necessarily desirable. Some of the changes in attitude may become permanent.—G. S. Speer.

3314. Lewis, Frederick H. (*Tribune Fresh Air Fund, New York.*) **From the Tribune Fresh Air Fund Camps: an analysis of intra-camp relationships.** *Nerv. Child*, 1947, 6, 178-185.—The effects of adult leadership on the camper fall into three sets of relationships, in the order of their importance: camper-director; camper-cabin counselor; director-counselor.—G. S. Speer.

3315. Mas-Guindal, J. **El despertar psicológico del sexo femenino.** (The psychological awakening of the feminine sex.) *Cuadern. méd., Valencia*, 1946, 3, 3-8.—The psychological maturation of girls is traced from the pre-adolescent through the adolescent years in a literary style.—F. C. Sumner.

3316. Meyer, Edith, & Simmel, Marianne. (*Children's Hosp., Boston, Mass.*) **The psychological appraisal of children with neurological defects.** *J. abnorm. soc. Psychol.*, 1947, 42, 193-205.—To be useful in diagnosis and in planning the education of children with neurological defects, psychological examinations must reveal qualitative processes as well as areas of defect. They should show manner of reasoning, control of attention, rigidity, and the distinction between concrete and abstract attitude. Procedures must be progressively varied to reveal the child's ability to benefit from guidance. There is a discussion of differential signs of congenital impairment, later cerebral insult, and phasic disorders. 32-item bibliography.—C. M. Harsh.

3317. Perlman, Jess. (*Grove School, Madison, Conn.*) **Camps for maladjusted children.** *Nerv. Child*, 1947, 6, 155-160.—The summer camp which meets the needs of normal children will be even better able to meet the needs of maladjusted children.—G. S. Speer.

3318. Piene, Fifi. **Problembarn.** (Problem children.) *Norsk pedagog. Tidsskr.*, 1946, 30, 161-174.—A survey of the literature on problem children, with special references to the various and many causes for deviating behavior. Four kinds of incorrect education are mentioned as being apt to create a problem child: (1) authoritative, (2) moral education, which constantly appeals to the child's conscience and creates a feeling of guilt; (3) inconsequential education, fluctuating between too strong and too weak discipline; (4) over-concentration of the parents on certain features of education. The necessity of establishing child guidance clinics in Norway is stressed.—M. L. Reymert.



3319. Rademacher, Everett S. (442 Temple Street, New Haven, Conn.) The child's readiness for camp. *Nerv. Child.* 1947, 6, 135-138.—The child is ready for camp when he has a good family relationship, good group relationship, satisfactory attitude toward authority, and wants to go to camp.—G. S. Speer.

3320. Redl, Fritz. (Wayne U., Detroit, Mich.) Psychopathologic risks of camp life. *Nerv. Child.* 1947, 6, 139-147.—Some of the risks which children face at camp are briefly discussed: having to make too many adjustments; being too different from the group; not being ready for camp; too formal program; the lack of mental hygiene attitudes in camp directors.—G. S. Speer.

3321. Ridenour, Nina. Keystones in psychologic thinking about young children. *N. Y. St. J. Med.*, 1947, 47, 277-281.—"When certain basic ideas about children are well understood by parents, many children's problems work themselves out like magic, or better still, never occur at all." Keystones in psychologic thinking about young children are: (1) the necessity of seeking out cause of the symptom rather than of dealing with the symptom, (2) the recognition of the psychologic needs of the child (love, affection, acceptance, etc.), (3) an understanding of the emotions in the child, (4) normal expectancies rather than unreasonable expectation in matter of achievement at each age, (5) constructive rather than destructive technique in managing a child's behavior, (6) attitude of parents towards their children.—F. C. Sumner.

3322. Schnell, Dorothy Maclary. (Santa Barbara College, Calif.) Characteristics of adolescence. Minneapolis, Minn.: Burgess, 1947. Pp. iv + 68. \$1.00.—Selected generalizations about the physical and psychological development of boys and girls are presented in outline form for the following CA groupings: 10-12, 13-15, 16-18, and 19-21 years. Physical, mental, emotional, social, and moral characteristics are considered. These generalizations, based on the findings of published research, were collected as a guide for pre- and in-service teachers. 98-item bibliography.—G. G. Thompson.

3323. Thorburn, Marjorie. The spirit of the child. London: George Allen and Unwin Ltd., 1946. Pp. 168. 7s. 6d.—The author indicates that her purpose is to study the spiritual life of small children, not yet five, in the sense of their "awareness of forces and relationships transcending the material and the holding of values according to this awareness." Chapter headings include morality, force, property, natural, and supernatural. Subsumed under these categories are the problems of the self and others, order, authority, aggressive tendencies, fear of deprivation, hoarding, reason, beauty, death, and magic. The illustrative material is drawn from the numerous observations made by the author of her own two children. Essential points made are that the secret of life is incarnation and that a child's

values are "those which arise out of his necessity to live personally and to live universally." Several tenets are summarized in the concluding chapters in order to assist those who have the care and education of small children. For the most part the presentation is based on the author's own analyses.—R. M. Turchioe.

3324. Tramer, M. (U. Bern, Switzerland.) Zeichnen als künstlerische Ausdrucksform und als planmässige, organisatorisch-architektonische Betätigung eines Kindes. (Drawing as an artistic expression and as a planful, architectural occupation of a child.) *Z. Kinderpsychiat.*, 1946, 13, 141-156.—The development of a super-normal gift for drawing in a boy between the ages of 6 and 12 who afterwards discontinued this type of creative activity, is described and analyzed. Reproductions of some of the designs accompany the text. The child, who favored architectural drawings, expressed in an artistic form his instinctive, surprisingly precocious tendency to organize according to a plan. This tendency, in spite of a change in his physical and psychological phenotype around the age of 12, was sustained, but subsequently manifested itself in a different form, a phenomenon illustrating general genetic laws. Questions of the development of drawing in children, its beginning, its evolution, and its decline, are also discussed.—R. Lassner.

3325. Zander, Alvin. (Springfield Coll., Springfield, Mass.) The influence of the summer camp on personality development. *Nerv. Child.* 1947, 6, 161-165.—The most frequent problems of boys in camp are dependency and need for the interest of others. Camps offer an opportunity for personality growth through the need to adjust to others and the chance to see oneself objectively.—G. S. Speer.

#### MATURITY AND OLD AGE

3326. Prados, Miguel, & Fried, Edrita G. (McGill U., Montreal, Canada.) Personality structure in the older age groups. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1947, 3, 113-120.—To study personality changes normally associated with old age, the Rorschach was given to 35 normal S's from 50-80 years of age. "It is shown that with increasing age an impoverishment of the creative intellectual faculties takes place. The subjects between 50 and 70 years of age react with anxiety to the awareness of intellectual inadequacy. The subjects over 70 seem resigned to their condition. The records show that the capacity for emotional responsiveness becomes relatively shallow. Little inner conflict takes place. With increasing age the individual's control over his instinctual demands tend to disappear and some of the primitive manifestations of childhood re-occur." 15 references.—L. B. Heathers.

3327. Simonson, Ernst. (Lab. Physiological Hygiene, U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) Physiological fitness and work capacity of older men. *Geriatrics*, 1947, 2, 110-119.—Twenty-eight references bearing

## DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

on age changes in muscular strength, oxygen consumption, circulatory efficiency, and sensory acuity are reviewed as they relate to effectiveness in work. It is concluded that "the employability of older men for jobs now demanding heavy muscular effort, prolonged standing, or discrimination of fine details is in general not restricted by physiological handicaps. To a large degree, some physiological inferiority can be compensated by technically minor improvements of working place or work organization. . . . [but] tolerance against heat, humidity, noise,

dust or fumes has also to be taken into consideration. . . . For office jobs, age trends of intellectual performance are fundamental." Suggested means of counteracting the process of aging include general improvement in living standard, use of several muscle groups in the work process rather than one or a few, and the administration of sex hormone. 28 references.—*R. G. Kuhlén.*

[See also abstracts 2822, 2837, 2934, 2945, 2966, 2980, 3101, 3171.]

## ERRATA

Entry 85 (January). The location of the Laboratory of Physiological Hygiene should be University of Minnesota rather than University of Michigan as published.

Entry 575 (February). The book, "Human Factors in Management" edited by S. D. Hoslett is now published by Harper and Brothers, and is priced at \$3.50.

Entry 1511 (May). The next to the last sentence reading ". . . 6 of the 42 sent to trial duty were returned to duty . . ." should be amended to read, ". . . of the 42 sent to trial duty 26 were returned to full duty following re-interview, and 6 were sent back to duty by the psychiatrists. . . ."

## NOTICE

Effective September 15th, 1947 the Editorial Office of this journal will be located at the Undergraduate Division of the University of Illinois at Galesburg, Ill. Previous addresses—Brown University, Providence, R. I., Sampson College, Sampson, N. Y., and P. O. Box 33, Geneva, New York—are no longer in use. Will all correspondents please change their records accordingly.



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## (Continued from Cover 2)

- <sup>1</sup> The letter (a) following entry numbers indicates citation of abstracts which are primary publications; these are usually of theses or of papers read at professional meetings.

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